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VIEW IN PARMA
From a water-colour drawing by Mr. E. Guy Dawber, P.R.I.B.A.



The Building Inscriptions of the Acropolis of Athens

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[A Paper read before the Royal Institute of British Architects on Monday, 6 December 1926]

(SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, VICE-PRESIDENT, IN THE CHAIR)

EVERY architect is aware that if he looks in a text-book he will find certain dates assigned for the principal buildings of Athens. If he has given attention to the subject he is also aware that the statements of the text-books have been derived, by somewhat elaborate processes of deduction, from the notices in ancient authors (often vague enough) and from the information supplied by the surviving inscriptions.

I will speak for a moment only of the literary notices that have come down to us. The text of Pausanias primarily, and many scattered references secondarily, have been worked with infinite care, to give every scrap of evidence that they are capable of giving, to determine the intention, history, and dating of the Acropolis buildings. But as to the actual operations, there is little except anecdotic tradition attaching to that period of feverish activity. There is the well-known passage in Plutarch's *Pericles* describing the multitude of craftsmen employed under the general supervision of Pheidias—anecdotes such as that of the aged mule, dismissed from work as too old, who continued to frequent the lines of transport,

towards the Parthenon, and received a public pension; and the traditions of the altar of Athena Hygieia and the statue of Athena Hygieia placed beside it by Pericles, for the assistance given by the goddess. Authorities differ as to the patient. Plutarch says it was the most energetic and keen of the workmen, who fell from the top of the Propylaea, was given up by the physicians, and cured with a herb revealed by the goddess in a dream. Pliny says it was a favourite slave boy of Pericles who had crept up to the top of the pediment, where no doubt he had no business to go, and fallen down.

But while the literary sources (except for a few recent additions from the Egyptian papyri) have long been used up, the case is different with the inscriptions. The point I want to put before you to-night is that the data of the text-books, so far as they are derived from the inscriptions, are not a fixed and stationary body of doctrine.

It is now more than a century and a half since Chandler and the expedition of the Society of Dilettanti brought home the Erechtheum survey inscription. Since that date, but more especially since the foundation

of the Greek kingdom, a century ago, excavators and scholars have been wrestling with the inscribed materials. This consists of an infinite number of fragments, large and small, derived from the Acropolis and its slopes, which have had to be identified, fitted together, restored and interpreted. Working in this way the epigraphists have been adding "line upon line, line upon line, here a little and there a little" for the reconstruction of the epigraphic history of the Acropolis buildings.

They have been seeking as far as may be to recover the materials which stood ready to hand when Philochorus collected his Attic Inscriptions in the third century B.C., and when Polemo a century later wrote four books on the inscribed dedications of the Acropolis.

Until the other day, anyone attacking the epigraphic material was faced by a bewildering maze of fragmentary inscriptions to be read in the *Attic Corpus* (as it used to be called) and its Supplements, and supplementary Supplements, and further corrective and supplementary matters scattered through periodicals and transactions.

But all this has been changed by the issue in 1924 of the *editio minor* of the Attic Inscriptions, anterior to the year of the Archon Euclid (403-402 B.C.), which has been edited for the Berlin Academy by that excellent epigraphist, Freiherr Hiller von Gaertringen. Basing myself for the most part on that piece of work, I have felt tempted to tell again the story of the building operations of the second half of the fifth century as revealed by the inscriptions, in narrative form. I will only preface it with the caveat that some of the matters on which I make assertions have been subjects of discussion, but I have thought it better to be dogmatic than to tire you out with controversy.

I would also point out that I must of necessity blend new and old material, and when I touch on what has long been familiar, those who have trod these paths before will bear with me patiently.

It was in the spring of the year 454 B.C. that the treasures of the Confederacy of Delos were transferred for safe custody to Athens. The records of the quota of one-sixtieth part of the tribute paid by each tributary which was given to the goddess Athena begin forthwith.

It was assumed by Michaelis, when he brought out his *Parthenon*, that the construction of the temple began immediately after 454 B.C., but it is now ascertained that there was an interval of seven years. During this time, while Pericles and Pheidias, Ictinos and Callicrates were no doubt busy with their plans for the Parthenon, a question arose as to a less important memorial.

The bastion with the little Ionic temple of Wingless Victory, on your right hand as you approach the Propylaea, is a familiar feature of the Acropolis. It

was conjectured some time since that the temple was built above an ancient shrine of Victory. This was confirmed by an exploratory examination of the bastion, made in the course of last winter.* It was ascertained that incorporated in the bastion of Nike that we know, there were traces of an ancient temenos (a sacred enclosure) some 4 feet below the existing floor, supported by an old polygonal wall. An ancient square base was found in position, and an older altar, immediately below the temple of Victory.

These explorations were undertaken with the object of clearing up the doubts as to an inscription I am about to deal with.

The Peace of Kallias was made in 449-8 B.C., by Kallias son of Hipponikos, representative of a great Athenian family in which a Kallias and a Hipponikos alternated for several generations. By its terms the Persian king was forbidden to come within a day's ride of the coast of Ionia, or to sail a ship of war on the Ægean sea. The conduct of Kallias did not give general satisfaction, if it is true that he was impeached and heavily fined for taking bribes during the negotiations. But this did not prevent, perhaps it stimulated, a desire to make a memorial of the Peace. Modern scruples of family modesty did not deter the Greeks in such a case. In 448 B.C. Hipponikos son of Kallias obtained a decree† to appoint a life priestess of Victory (for which all Athenian women were made eligible) with a salary of 50 drachmas (you will notice that it is not specified where it was to come from, and the omission led to trouble later) and sacrificial perquisites, legs and hides. It was further appointed that the temenos should be given a doorway, according to plans to be drawn up by Callicrates; and further to build a temple and stone altar, these also according to the plans of Callicrates. Hipponikos was therefore for giving a free hand to the architect, and if you have Callicrates for architect it seems sensible to do so. But Hestiaeus proposed an amendment (no doubt there always is a Hestiaeus on these occasions) that three members of the Boule should be chosen to form a consultative committee with Callicrates to draw up plans for submission to the Boule, with specifications for a contract. We know from Aristotle's *Constitution of Athens* that one of the early functions of the Boule was to approve architectural plans, and the embroidered peplos of Athena. With what success they performed their duties as judges of fine needlework, I do not know, but there appears to have been a difficulty about the plans for the temple, and the conjecture has been offered that there was trouble between the architect and the lay assessors for whom Hestiaeus stipulated. Such friction perhaps is not unknown in more

* *Arch. Anzeiger* XL. p. 309.

† *Inscriptiones Graecae*, Vol. I. *Editio Minor*, No. 24. Quoted hereafter as I.G.I².



TEMPLE OF WINGLESS VICTORY. FIRST DECREE, WITH ADDITIONS BY HASTIAEUS



TEMPLE OF WINGLESS VICTORY. LATEST DECREE WITH CHANGE OF ALPHABET

recent experience. Anyhow, the building was not carried straight through. The next step in the story is told in an inscription of remarkable interest, which was discovered 1921 in a Byzantine staircase on the north side of the Acropolis.* It was in two pieces, and a third has since been added. It was communicated by Welter and Pogorelski to the Berlin Academy in 1922, and has been the subject of lively discussion, especially at Berlin. The stone is of about 435 B.C. A considerable part of the surface has been worn away and the missing parts have been supplied by the conjectures or inferences of many scholars. I can hardly attempt to indicate *viva voce* what is on the stone, and what is a conjectural addition, indicated in print by italics. But by general consensus the purport is something of this sort:

As regards the doorway, it is resolved that the assembly should vote, whether it is to be made of bronze, or of ivory and gold. And whichever alternative is approved by the assembly, let it be this, as well pleasing to the goddess, and to the people of the Athenians. And it is resolved that he who likes may make a drawing and exhibit his drawing for a space of ten days, whenever may be appointed. His drawing must be not less than a cubit large. Let the competitors make their drawings after giving notice to the Epistatae. But let the Boule not accept (a drawing) except judgment on it be first given by those who will of the Athenians and their allies."

The following lines of the inscription (dealing with the duty of the architect at the first meeting) are very fragmentary, but there is a mention of "the parapet, according to the previous vote" which at once calls to mind the balustrade of Nike Apteros.

The inscription proceeds: "Let the man who has obtained the contract, set out the work, and execute it as well as possible. About his price, let the new Boule, together with the epistatae and the architect bring a draft bill before the assembly. Let all these matters be in the charge of the epistatae of the temple on the Acropolis, in which is the ancient image [the ancient Erechtheum]. Whenever the decree may pass, they shall manage (the business) as well as possible. Let the Treasurer of the goddess provide the money whence ———".

On the reverse of the stone there are building accounts in which the item of tiling can be distinguished—finally summed up as "total of the expenditure upon the temple of Victory" so much. The amount that is supplied in the above translation may seem extravagant, but it must be remembered that the phrasing of a decree follows certain lines which greatly help the restoration.

If the proposed reading of the inscription is substantially correct, and if I have rightly followed the

* I.G.I.², No. 88.

intention of the inscription as restored, the procedure was something of this sort. First the assembly was to vote the general question of principle whether the work should be carried out in bronze, or in more costly fashion, with gold and ivory adornments. Whichever way the vote went was to be regarded as pleasing both to the assembly and to the goddess. Several parallels are quoted from the inscriptions, in which in a most literal sense *vox populi* is claimed as *vox Dei*. When the general question of policy was settled, the design was thrown open to general competition. Anyone who liked could prepare and exhibit his scheme for the work for ten days subject to conditions as to dates, and notice to the authorities, and on condition that the drawing was at least a cubit large. For such a work as that in question this would be equivalent to a minimum scale of 1 in 12. The next step before the Boule could accept the design was that it should be the subject of a general vote by all who would, of the Athenians and their allies. Then follow the usual conditions about the carrying of the contract. Its terms were to be submitted by the Boule in consultation with the Epistatae and the architect.

I am not aware whether anyone in this country has ventured on a general plebiscite, on a question of artistic design—if we leave out of account those ingenious competitions in which you have to arrange posters, or pictures, or whatnot, in the order in which you anticipate that most other people will put them. But I once witnessed such a vote in Italy. It happened that I was at Florence, at Christmas, 1883, when the modern west front of the Duomo, by De Fabris, was approaching completion. There were two alternative schemes for the upper part of the façade, one being severe and simple in its outlines, and the other, as I remember it, rather of the wedding cake order. The choice was offered to a free vote of the citizens. The alternative designs had been erected in painted canvas on the right and left sides of the front. A ballot box was fixed opposite the west end of the Duomo. Florentines of every class were taking their stand opposite the church, and considering thoughtfully the two reconstructions. They then filled in a voting paper, and placed it in the ballot box. I anticipated that such a tribunal would favour the ornate, but I was wrong. By a large majority the simpler and more dignified design was chosen, and carried into execution.

Which way the vote went at Athens we do not know. Vollgraf has cited *The Birds* of Aristophanes (414 B.C.), l. 612, in which Peisthetaeros explaining the advantages of having the birds for gods, says "In the first place we need not build them stone temples, or fit them (the temples) with golden doors." If there was anything to suggest a closer reference to the temple of Nikes, we might suppose that the vote for gold and ivory had

prevailed, but I do not see why such a connection need be assumed.

So much for the temples. But the priestess had a grievance. We have already seen that when Kallias's peace-memorial was set afoot, the priestess was appointed to have a stipend of 50 drachmas and sacrificial perquisites. But it was nobody's duty to find the stipend. So in 420/19 Kallias, son of Hipponikos the mover of the previous decree, and grandson of the Kallias whose peace was commemorated, obtained a decree* that the priestess of Athena Nike was to have the 50 drachmas "that are written on the stele" (a phrase evidently inserted to show that this is an existing obligation, and not a new charge) to be paid her by the Kolakretae (certain subordinate finance officials) in office in the month of Thargelion.

An interesting point about this inscription is that it vividly illustrates a changing fashion. Its first half is deeply and finely cut by the practised hand of a mason of the old Attic school, and had just reached the fourth letter of the 7th line. At that point (we shall never know why) his place was taken by a much less skilful workman who cancelled an Π , and went on in the new-fangled alphabet that was beginning to come in to Attica from Ionia. The old hand uses a single sign that was afterwards called epsilon for long and short E, and a single sign, afterwards called omicron, for long and short O, and the aspirate is expressed by an H. The youngster uses H for long E, and introduces the omega. He has also squared the top of the gamma, and turned over the lambda, so that it receives its familiar shape. Obviously this concurrent use of two different alphabets must have been very inconvenient, and it is no surprise that some seventeen years later, in the archonship of Eucleides, Archinos, a philologist, who had made a special study of alphabetic characters, brought in a decree adopting the Ionian alphabet. It is interesting to notice that his law was precisely the form of law that might be introduced now, in a question of spelling and writing reform—namely, that the new style should be used in official documents, and taught in the schools.

I have followed the history of the temple of Athena Nike to the close of my period, and must now return to the year 447, and the history of a more important building, the Parthenon.

During the past sixty years, the building accounts of the Parthenon† have been gradually taking a connected shape. When Adolf Michaelis brought out his classic *Parthenon*, in 1871 he could only cite three disconnected fragments, first identified by Kirchhoff, as belonging to the Parthenon. The successive efforts of many scholars, among whom Cavaignac, Woodward

and Dinsmoor should be especially mentioned, have brought together some 22 fragments.

The first attempt at a connected account was made by Michaelis in 1901 with indifferent success. Seven years later Cavaignac made a fresh attempt, trying to place the fragments by the style of the lettering, and sizes of it. But he worked only from paper squeezes, and could not judge questions of weathering and the like. Woodward and Dinsmoor worked more thoroughly on the inscriptions from the original fragments and produced successive diagrams—Woodward in 1910, Dinsmoor in 1913, and again very considerably altered in 1921. Finally we have Hiller von Gaertringen's edition, based on the work of all his predecessors in the field.

The stone is a large flat slab. It opens apparently (like the report of the Erechtheum Commission) with a general prescript written across the stone. Then, in three columns we have the accounts of the first six years. Next, on the back of the slab there are three columns giving the accounts for the next seven years. The slab was just thick enough to have a column on its right and left edges, and the building was approaching completion, so one year's accounts (the 14th) was placed on the right edge, and the 15th a final account occupied a part of the left edge.

I should explain that the general form of prescript—its exact arrangement is changed at the 11th year—gives the number of the year of account since the beginning of the undertaking, the name of the Grammateus and the Archon of the year, and the name of the Secretary of the Board of Epistatae. It gives the balance brought down from the previous year, the receipts of the year, the expenditure of the year, and the balance carried forward. It is in every respect similar to a modern series of annual income and expenditure accounts, except that instead of the receipts and expenditure facing each other in the parallel columns of a printed page, they are stated consecutively on an inscribed marble. After this necessary preface, let us read the history of the building of the Parthenon as we have it in the account.

Work was begun in the year 447/6 B.C., and operations were active at the quarry. Payments were made for the Pentelicus quarry men, for transport from Pentelicus, and for the carpenters and labourers, but not yet for the masons. There was also a monthly fee for the architects. In the balance in hand, at the end of the year there were 70 gold staters of Lampsacus, and 17 gold staters and one hekte of Kyzicus. For some reason unknown these two items were never realised or spent. Year after year, for fifteen years they appear among the balances shown as carried down, at the end of the year, and as brought forward at the beginning of the next.

Of the two following years (446/5, 445/4) we know

* I.G.I³, No. 25.

† I.G.I², Nos. 339-353.

practically nothing. In the fourth year (444/3) the receipts include, besides payments from the usual sources, a large sum, made over to the Parthenon by the Trireme builders. This may be supposed to be a surplus after the needs of the fleet were met, when naval economy was the order of the day. On the expenditure side, purchases began of pine timber for the scaffolds, etc. In the fifth year (443/2) there was a new branch of receipts, fees from the baths, and also a receipt (the amount is lost) from "the wall builders." Who were they? It is a matter of common experience that when important works are on hand they must be fenced off from the unauthorised loafer, and not long before this date we have a decree* ordering that the Acropolis should be securely built up, "so that no fugitive slave, or footpad (*λωποδύτης*) should be able to go in." Callicrates was to draw up a scheme so as to do the work best and most cheaply; the board of Poletae was to give out the contract with the condition that the work should be finished in 60 days. In the meantime three police watchmen were to be appointed, from the tribe that for the time being was serving its course.

It was obviously inconvenient to have unlimited access to the sanctuary for fugitive slaves, and it was desirable to keep out the footpads, when gold and ivory were about. But I think it is legitimate to conjecture that the indispensable Callicrates who was called upon to design the work, and the Poletae who let out the contract, were able to execute it within the estimates (we have seen that it was to be done as cheaply as possible) and paid over the surplus to the Parthenon fund. It is true that some scholars suggest that the middle long wall from Athens to the Peiraeus, is the wall in question. This also was the work of Callicrates. Its date seems uncertain, but Socrates remembered having heard Pericles propose it in the assembly. At the date we have now reached he would be about twenty-five years old.

In the sixth year (442/1) work had begun on the columns, and there is further expenditure on timber.

For the seventh year (441/0) we have receipts only, on the established lines. In the eighth year (440/39) we know that money was being spent on the doorways.

In the ninth year (439/8) we first hear of a new source of income—money received from the treasuries of the Hephaestic silver mine of Laureium. On the expenditure side, there are indications that the building is far advanced. There is a purchase of ivory, and there are payments for woodworking, for gilding and for silver work, as well as the usual payment for quarrying, at Pentelicus, and for transport to Athens, and to the sculptors' workshops.

We have now reached the tenth year (438/7), in

which it is commonly stated that the gold and ivory statue of Athena Parthenos was completed and set up in the temple—though, in fact, our information rests on an emendation of the text of a scholiast of Aristophanes—and the essentials of the building must have therefore been in position, including both frieze (or frieze slabs), and metopes, which would precede the roof. It is supposed that the metopes must have been executed before 442, and the frieze in 442/438, being accounted for in the gaps of the record for those years. But in this year we have a landmark in the history of Greek art in general, as well as that of the Parthenon, for we now first meet with the entries connected with the pediment sculptures. Certain items among the receipts give indications of approaching completion. Some of the gold and timber is sold, as surplus, and credited to the receipts. On the expenditure side there are wages for the Pentelicus quarrymen for the stones for the pediment sculptures, to the wheel makers, and to the workmen who put the stones for the pediment upon the wheels, for the transport from Pentelicus and its further transport to the workshops, and for wages for the sculptors, described as the statue-makers of the Pediments. In the eleventh year (437/6) the document runs on the same lines, except that some of the transport or hoisting gear had become surplus stock, and was being realised, together with surplus ivory and tin. In the twelfth year (436/5) the sale of a pair of slaves unable to work is included among the receipts. This is the last time that we hear of expenditure in the quarries. Of the thirteenth year 435/4 little remains. In the fourteenth year, 434/3, in the Archonship of Crates, the receipts include considerable sales of surplus gold and surplus ivory. Wages are still being paid to the pediment sculptors. The fifteenth year, 433/2, begins as usual. Its end is missing, but the conditions show that it must have been a very brief account or else not completed. The Parthenon is finished. The preliminary campaigns that heralded the Peloponnesian War have begun, and the golden age of Athenian wealth and artistic achievement is at an end.

Meanwhile the colossal gold and ivory image of Athena Parthenos had been the care of a special board in charge of the statue, "superintendents of the golden image," as they are styled in the inscription.* We have parts of accounts for about eight years, which would cover the period between 445 and 438, when, as I have said, there is reason to think that the statue was finished, but none of the years has a clear date. In the account which is placed by v. Gaertringen in the second year, and therefore about 443, we have the purchase of a large amount of gold and ivory, an entry of first class importance as giving the relation of gold bullion to silver as 1:14. The documents show no

* I.G.I², No. 44.

* I.G.I², Nos. 354-362.

receipts from the sales of surplus materials, but it is possible that the gold and ivory were transferred on completion to the commissioners for the Parthenon.

With the completion of the Chryselephantine statue, and the Parthenon nearly finished, work could begin on the Propylaea. Here also the work in recent years of Woodward, Dinsmoor and Bannier has been gradually bringing the dry bones of inscriptions to organic life. It happens that the Propylaea alone of the Acropolis buildings are exactly dated in literary record—Dinsmoor quotes Harpocration as saying: "Philochorus (in his fourth book) and others record that the Athenians began to build them in the Archonship of Euthymenes (437/6 B.C.) with Mnesicles as architect, and Heliodorus in his first book about the Acropolis at Athens says, among other things, the following: In five years they were entirely finished, two thousand and twelve talents were expended; and five gates were made, through which they enter the Acropolis." These are manifestly notes made by antiquaries who had studied the building inscriptions on the spot, and who had the advantage over us moderns of seeing them complete. Accordingly, nearly 100 years ago Rangabe identified a fragment, containing the phrases, "construction of a propylaeum," and "in the Archonship of Euthymenes," as belonging to the Propylaea inscription. For the next 80 years epigraphists were adding and subtracting fragments. Dinsmoor and Woodward then took up the question, and mainly as the result of that work, some eighteen fragments have been arranged as parts of a large stele inscribed back and front, probably with two columns on each side.* From the record thus laboriously put together we learn that in the first year 437/6, in the Archonship of Euthymenes, the commissioners for the construction of the Propylaeum (it is singular in the inscription) received so much. In the first year their first receipts are derived from the clearance of the previous buildings on the site—they include the proceeds from "mixed timbers," tiles from the buildings cleared away and pinakes, or slabs—were those slabs of marble or of wood?—also the rent of a sacred house, and curiously enough snippings of leather hides. Dinsmoor conjectures a sacred perquisite from the sacrifices at the Panathenaic festival of the previous year, but they may have been a frugal economy from some initiatory ceremony. Also we hear of gifts from two private subscribers, Sauron, who a year before had subscribed to the Parthenon fund, and Timoleon. The expenditure, as in the first year of the Parthenon ten years previously, was connected with the Pentelicus quarries, the making of a practicable road down the mountain, and the mounting of the stones on wheeled carts.

* I.G.II, Nos. 363-366.

In the second year (436/5) there were grants from the Treasurers of the goddess (who had now finished the Parthenon statue), from the Hellenotamiae, who pay in the fraction, the mina in the talent, from the tribute. There is also the rent of the holy house, and a petty receipt of 6 drachmas, 1½ obols, for the pinakes. The expenditure is on quarrymen and transport.

For the third year (435/4) we have only the receipts. Here again there are two private subscribers, Demochares and another, both different from those already named.

In the fourth year (434/3) the record of receipts is more nearly complete. It includes a contribution from the Treasurers of the Hephaestian silver mine at Laurion and two more subscriptions.

In the fifth year (433/2) the building of the Propylaea is completed. Rent was still coming in from the sacred house. There is a sale possibly of the timber, and also of surplus kyanos, the blue paint so copiously used in Athenian buildings. The expenditure again is on stone workers. There were no sculptors to be paid, and the wages of the gilders and encaustic painters are not preserved in the extant fragments.

We now enter on a period when the progress on the Acropolis was in intimate connection with the exigencies of war finance. There is no evidence of active operations during the first ten years of the Peloponnesian War, down to the Peace of Nikias between Athens and Sparta, in 421 B.C. But immediately on the peace work would be resumed. The first care (and here I diverge for a moment from the Acropolis) was to complete the erection of the group of Athena and Hephaistos, probably those statues which Pausanias saw together (without surprise, he remarks, with oblique reference to an ancient scandal) in the Hephaesteum, near the Agora.

For the five years following the peace of Nikias we know that work was proceeding on the completion of erection of the group. (They had a single base, and are spoken of throughout in the dual number, as the two statues at the Hephaesteum.) One slab* gives the names of the successive boards during that period, with statements of what they received—and in some instances that they received nothing. Another slab with the expenditure side of the account gives a vivid idea of their operations to complete the work. Bronze is bought for so much and the tin for the anthemion pattern. Then pay for those who executed the anthemion beneath the shield of the goddess and also for the foliage at the back, which was a supplementary contract. Then lead was obtained for the anthemion, and for fixing the ties of the stones of the pedestal—also twelve cramps for the stones. Wood and charcoal

* I.G.II, Nos. 370, 371.

were bought for melting the lead, and there was the pay of a man who prepared a platform. Then there was pay to a man who brought the two statues and set them erect in the temple.

Timber was purchased for the two sledges on which the statues were brought to the pedestal and for the sledges (in the plural, number not given) on which the stones were transported. There was work cutting into the base for the statues, and carving the doors. Also there was the preparation of scaffolding about the figures, and two ladders against the scaffolding. So at least, I understand it, but the same word *klimax* is used in that case both for a ladder and also for a sledge, in immediate proximity to each other. The whole work is summed up as costing 5 talents, 3,310 drachmas.

I now come to the building of the Erechtheum, and to the great mass of epigraphic material connected with it. The subject is so extensive and so complicated, that I must not attempt to do more than indicate in a general way the nature of the inscriptions and their relation to the building and to each other. They would form the subject of a whole course of lectures.

The beginning of the Erechtheum is assigned to the period of comparative prosperity that followed the Peace of Nikias (421 B.C.), but no documents are preserved as to the beginning of its erection. Considerable progress had been made, and the temple was about half built, when the work was brought to a standstill, probably during the troubles of the Sicilian Expedition (413 B.C.). If so, the work was suspended for a period of about four years.

The first inscription that survives is a small fragment* in the British Museum, of the year 410/9 or thereabouts. It is a decree of the assembly, apparently directing the architect to report as to the state of the half-finished building, the extent to which the stones were hewn and worked, and how best to complete the building.

In obedience to this decree, the famous report of the year 409/8 was drawn up. This stone† was obtained by Richard Chandler, for the Society of Dilettanti, and was presented by the Society to the British Museum. It stands in the Elgin Room, in the immediate neighbourhood of the other fragments of the Erechtheum.

It was, however, noted by Boeckh, nearly a century ago that the stone was not complete. Various additional or attributed fragments have since been found, but had not been satisfactorily dealt with, until Dinsmoor‡ made the discovery that two of the fragments, which he calls C and E, fitted together not

side by side, but back to back, making a thickness of $5\frac{3}{8}$ inches, while the Chandler inscription is only $3\frac{3}{8}$ in thickness. In other words, the Erechtheum inscription was originally written both on the back and front of the stone, and the back side is nearly all lost. This tragic discovery is confirmed by Chandler's own account: "The stone was discovered at a house not far from the temple of Minerva Polias, placed, with the inscribed face exposed, in the stairs. The owner, seeing me bestow so much labour in taking a copy, became fearful of parting with the original under its value. When the bargain was at length concluded, we obtained the connivance of the disdar, his brother, under an injunction of privacy, as otherwise the removal of the stone might endanger his head, it being the property of the grand Signior. Mustapha delivered a ring, which he commonly wore, to be shewn to a black female slave, who was left in the house alone, as a token; and our Swiss, with assistants and two horses, one reputed to be the strongest in Athens, arrived at the hour appointed, and brought down the two marbles [the other was a treasure list], for which he was sent, unobserved, the Turks being at their devotions in the Mosque, except the guard at the gate, who was in the secret. *The large slab was afterwards rendered more portable by a mason.*" In other words, this stone, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, with an inscription of immense importance on its back, but doubtless buried in mortar, was reduced by a mason to $3\frac{1}{8}$, and the inscription was lost for ever, by the instructions of the most learned epigraphist of the day.

We must now see, so far as the materials allow, how the commission carried out its appointed duty. The report begins at the top of the front of the stone in the Elgin Room. It is headed by a prescript, written across the full breadth of the stone, and stating that the superintendents of the temple that is in the Acropolis, wherein is the ancient image, Brosynides, Chariades, Diocles, with their architect Philocles of Acharnae and their secretary Etearchos of Kydathe-naeum have drawn up the following list of the works of the temple, in accordance with the decree of the Assembly proposed by Epigenes. They have stated what they found completed, and what was half finished, dated in the archonship of Diocles, and so on.

The text of the report follows in two columns.

"We found these parts of the temple half-finished:

At the corner next to the Kekropion: 4 blocks, not placed, 4 feet long, 2 feet broad, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick." Then follows a long series of stones similarly described, e.g., "5 architrave blocks not yet in position, 8 feet long, 2 feet 1 palm broad, 2 feet thick; 3 architrave blocks, placed in position, but needing to be worked on their upper beds," of similar dimensions. The stones still wanting their polish or their fluting are similarly

* I.G.P., No. 111.

† I.G.P., No. 372.

‡ *Amer. Journ. of Arch.*, 2nd Ser. xvii, p. 243.

recorded. After 84 lines of similar specifications, ending with a description of the roof of the Caryatid Porch, we come to the category of "Stones, completely finished, which are on the ground." We have now reached the bottom of the first column of Chandler's stone. It is continued by a fragment,* with "half-finished work on the ground," followed by the second column of Chandler's inscription. The stones are described one by one, as for instance: "Angle-stones: At the eastern porch, 2 slabs 6 feet long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, 5 palms thick. Of one of these stones the dressing has been finished but the kymation is entirely to be done, and the astragalos; of the other, three and a half feet of the kymation needs to be done, of the astragalos 5 feet."

Finally we have a mere list of stones on the site, giving little except their dimensions, with occasional indications of their ultimate purpose.

So far the Commissioners have only reported on the state of the work as they found it. They were also instructed to report how the work should be completed. A careful specification was drawn up, and we now know, from Dinsmoor's discovery of a join back to back, that this was recorded on the reverse side of the stone.

I believe that only one fragment has so far been published, but it is stated that another fragment has been discovered which fits a part of our inscription in front, and the fragment published of the reverse side. The published fragment † is a part of an elaborate specification of work to be undertaken on the wooden ceiling of the central chamber of the Erechtheum. I shall have occasion to return to it later, when we come to a comparison of work specified to be done, and of work actually done and paid for.

The length of the document is calculated by Dinsmoor as two columns, each of 120 lines, 78 lines from each column having been cut away by Chandler's mason.

The Commission had made its report, and work was begun forthwith on the completion of the temple, and we have large fragments of the documents recording the payments made. The Erechtheum accounts, like the Parthenon accounts, have long been known in part, especially to readers of Choisy's *Études*. It is, however, only by degrees that they have taken their places in a consecutive order, whose story can be told.

I should premise that payments are made in drachmas and obols (6 obols = 1 dr.). The silver content of the drachma is about equal to that of a silver franc. As to its real purchasing power, we know from a fourth century inscription that $\frac{1}{2}$ drachma was the subsistence allowance of a slave. The normal wage of an

Erechtheum workman was a drachma, and therefore twice the amount of a bare subsistence wage.

Payments made are either purchases of materials, time wages, piece-work pay, or (in this case very rarely) contract pay. We shall meet with examples of each.

I must also premise that the executive power at Athens was, at this time, in the hands of the Prytanies, which were in effect committees of 50 members of the Council, each representing a certain group of constituencies joined together under the name of one of the ten Attic Tribes. Each in turn exercised authority for a tenth part of the year, that is, either for 36 or 37 days in the present instance. At the end of each term of office the accounts were balanced, and the surplus, if any, passed on to the succeeding Prytany.

The Commissioners had reported that work must begin with the Frieze. That is to say, the building, generally speaking, had been carried up to the foot of the frieze. This, as is well known, consisted of black Eleusinian stone, forming a background to which the white marble figures in relief were separately attached. The report states that only three of the slabs were in position.

The first extant fragment* gives us the names of three masons, Simon, Simias and Phalakros, who set 11 frieze slabs, measuring 70 feet in all, and 22 backing stones, at a total cost of 150 dr. 1 obol. I show on the screen a statement of their work in tabular form.† We are told what each received for setting the stones, and as a separate item what was paid for working true the upper beds of the course, in units of a tetrapody, or four square feet, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ drachmas each. Here is a specimen entry: "Other backing stones, between the timbers, of Ægina stone, counting from the porch, length 4 feet, breadth, 2 feet, thickness $\frac{1}{2}$ foot, for setting them at 2 drachmas 5 obols each, to Phalakros of the Paianean deme, 8 stones 22 drachmas 4 obols; for working on their upper beds, 14 tetrapodies, to Phalakros and partner, 49 drachmas."

After a recapitulation of setting and working the upper beds of the frieze, we come to the carpenters and sawyers. The sawyers are mostly employed on piece-work, as for instance: "For the sawyers . . . for sawing up timber 24 feet long, 5 cuts, at 1 drachma per cut, to Rhaidios of Kollyte, 5 drachmas."

The carpenters on day wages come next. A curious item is "For polishing up and working on the straight edges, by the day, for 10 days, to Gerys 10 drachmas. For keeping the straight edges in order, for 2 days, to Mikion 2 drachmas." The straight edges, or rules (canons) are sometimes described as "stone rules"—but that must mean for application to stones, not "made of stone" as Choisy suggests. In a Delian

* I.G.I., No. 372, Fragt. C.

† I.G.I., No. 372, Fragt. E.

* I.G.I., No. 373, Fragment G.

† *Ath. Mitt.*, xxxvi, p. 327.

inscription there is a mention of a "long straight edge, 20 feet long."

After a gap in the records, we have a fragment dealing with the setting of the slabs of the projecting cornice. The corner stones are separately specified, since they are more elaborate, as including the beginning of the spring of the pediment.

The next column deals with the stones of the tympanon of the pediment. To each tympanon there are five stones, described as the summit stone, the stones next to the summit stone, and the wedge-shaped stones in the angles. Their dimensions are stated on the square, but they are described as half-worked. I presume that they were set in their places, and dressed along the upper edges to make a true raking line. The dimension given for the height of the summit stone supplies the rake of the pediment, previously a matter of conjecture.

The inscription continues, on the reverse of the same stone, with parts of three columns. The first of these is imperfect and its sense is given better in a later part of the stone. The second and third deal with payments for work on the ceiling and roof, and I must refrain from entangling myself in questions of rafters, purlins, joists and coffering, for which I have neither the time nor the ability. I will only mention that the phrasing of the entries of payments seems to correspond by intention with the specification of the Commission's Report.

Specification.—"To dowel the astragalos, having received it already turned; to set the coffers on the joists, and polish them up, and fix them; to true them to the stone straight edge.

Account.—"To the man who dowelled the astragalos, having received it already turned, 37 drachmas. Of the square panels, four in number, to the man who fixed the cramps, and trued the surface by the stone straight edge, at 3 drachmas apiece, 12 drachmas." There is a curious extra, at this point "for building up the walls of the workshop, when the rafters were carried out, to Mikion of Melite, 8 drachmas."

So much for the work of the year 409-408, undertaken immediately after the Commission's Report. Another group of fragments from a very extensive inscription* gives the accounts for the two following years. Their most recent arrangement, in revision of that of Dinsmoor† which forms the basis of the arrangement in the *Inscriptiones Graecae*, has been proposed by De la Coste-Messelière. His scheme shows fragments of an inscription composed of sixteen slabs, about a yard high and eighteen inches wide. But of the whole document, the fragments that remain are barely an eighth part. It was headed with a central prescript, that it is a statement of expenditure in the Archonship

* I.G.I.², No. 374.

† *Amer. Journ. of Arch.*, 3rd Ser. xxv, p. 245.

of Euctemon, when Archilochus was architect. Attached to this are the initial lines of three columns, with payments for some of the fluting work, some of the figures of the frieze ("the youth writing, and the man standing opposite to him . . . the chariot but not the two mules") and some of the work on the roof.

The next considerable fragment relates to the fixing of the roof, and pay to six men who took down the scaffolding from the pillars of the portico—1 drachma each, that is for one day's job. This is followed by a separate payment for setting up scaffolding for the encaustic painters, and payment of day wages to the sawyers, working on coffers(?) for the roof. The encaustic painting, by way of exception, was put out to contract. "To the encaustic painters:—to the man who painted the kymation, above the architrave, on the inner side, at five obols the foot. The contractor was Dionysodoros of Melite, and his surety was Heracleides of Oa, 30 drachmas." This was a payment on account, for an amount not specified. There must have been a further payment on account of 20 drachmas, in the missing part of the next column. Finally we have an entry of the settlement. To the encaustic painter who painted the kymation above the architrave on the inner side, at 5 obols the foot, for 113 feet. We paid the contractor Dionysodoros of Melite (his surety was Heracleides of Oa) an additional sum to that which he previously received, 44 drachmas and 1 obol.

The 113 feet at 5 obols amount to 565 obols, or 94 drachmas 1 obol. If Dionysodoros had received 30 and 20 drachmas on account, 44 drachmas 1 obol is the correct balance. The column closes with the payment of a debt, carried over from the previous account, to Sisypheos of Melite, for gilding rosettes.

The accounts of the Prytany close with the pay of Archilochos the architect, and Pyrgion the clerk. The name of Archilochos occurs as architect in the heading of the inscription, but he is only paid a workman's day wage of a drachma a day. It has been suggested that his position was rather that of a foreman, but it may be that he received a time payment in addition to some other form of remuneration. We know that Philocles was the architect who had reported as one of the commission.

As I have already said, the Prytany being one-tenth part of the year consisted sometimes of thirty-six days and sometimes of 37. With precision of accountancy the architect on this occasion received 37 drachmas, and the clerk whose pay was slightly less, namely 5 obols, received 30 drachmas 5 obols. At the next settlement recorded, it was a short Prytany. The architect received 36 drachmas, and the clerk 30.

Most of the following column deals with payments to carpenters in connection with the coffering, and payment to the men who worked the windlass.

I have mentioned that the sculptured frieze consisted

of relief figures in white marble dowelled to the background of black Eleusinian stone, and quoted the first mention of the subjects, "youth writing," etc. We now come to the principal passage, which is so curious that I give the artists' names, subjects and pay in full (with a slight change of order). Roughly speaking, the pay is 60 drachmas per unit of subject.

	Drachmas.
..... the man with the spear	60
Phyromachos, the youth beside the cuirass	60
Phyromachos, the man leading the horse	60
Phyromachos, the man who stands leaning on his staff, beside the altar	60
Praxias, the horse, and the man with his back turned striking it	120
Antiphanes, the chariot, the youth, and the two yoked horses	240
Mynnion, the horse, and the man slapping it, "and afterwards he added the stele"	127
Sokles, the man holding the bridle	60
Hiasos, the woman against whom the child has fallen ..	80

[867]

Total of the sculpture work 3,315 drachmas.

The figures above, amounting to 867 drachmas, therefore cover a trifle more than a quarter of the whole cost.

The dowels fixing the figures had to be run with lead, and for this purpose two talents of lead, at 5 drachmas the talent, were purchased from Sostratos of Melite. The work of fixing was done at a late stage, from a separate scaffolding for each wall in turn. A gang of six men, at 3 obols apiece, that is half a day's pay, were employed "for taking down and removing the scaffoldings, from the North wall, from which the figures were dowelled."

The next accounts open, "Expenditure: purchases: 2 boards on which we write up the account, at 1 drachma each, 2 drachmas. Total of purchases, 2 drachmas." This is followed by a long list of payments for the work of fluting the columns of the East porch. Each column is taken in turn, and the names of the squad of five, six or seven men engaged on it are given, with their respective wages. They were paid in the middle and at the end of the Prytany, and worked at the same column. To a large extent it was a family affair. For instance Phalakros had three sons and an outsider working with him on the second column, and Simias had three sons and three outsiders at work on the fourth column.

The last complete column begins with payments to the modellers in wax who modelled the patterns for the

rosettes for the coffers, 8 dr. These, I presume, would be the wax cores for the production of the rosettes by the *cire perdue* process. There is also a payment for a second model, for the acantha (? palmette) for the coffers.

The receipts of the next Prytany, that of the tribe Aegeis, open as usual, but have a special receipt. "For ceremonies, with the workmen, on the day of the old and new moon, for a sacrifice to Athena, 8 drachmas." There is a pleasant flavour about this joint service with the workmen. Whatever the sacrifice may have been, the cost shows that it was of a simple kind.

This is followed by purchases of materials: "two sheets of paper were bought, on which we wrote the transcripts, 2 drachmas 4 obols." That is to say, a sheet of papyrus cost rather more than an ordinary day's wage.

Gold was bought for the rosettes, 166 leaves, at a drachma a leaf, from Adonis in Melite, 166 drachmas. Two additional leaves had to be bought from Adonis to gild the eyes of a column. We return to the men at work on the flutings and the rosettes—and so except for a few payments the great inscription comes to an end.

The Erechtheum was finished in 407. Xenophon states that it was burnt in 406. Presumably it was only a partial destruction. There is a fragment of an inscription with accounts for a repair after a fire which has generally been assigned to the year 395/4, and which Hiller von Gaertringen therefore omits. Dinsmoor, for considerations as to the spacing of the stone, prefers to restore with the name on an earlier Archon, Alexias of the year 405/4. The repairs in that case followed hard on the fire. There is also an inscription found at Carpathos, near Rhodes, with a copy of a decree of the Athenians, returning thanks for a contribution of Cypress wood, for the temple, apparently for these repairs.

I have reached the end of my survey. On the one hand you have the remains of the buildings themselves, with their perfection of design and careful workmanship. On the other, you have literary generalities such as Plutarch's account of the materials used, and the co-operation of craftsmen in all crafts, and those engaged in transport by land and sea. But it is the inscriptions that give definition, and prove to us that the works of the fifth century were not unexplained miracles, but the products of infinite skill and minutest care and attention to detail.

Council for the Preservation of Rural England

INAUGURAL MEETING.

THE inaugural meeting of the Council was held at the Royal Institute of British Architects on Tuesday, December 7, 1926.

The chair, at the commencement of the proceedings, was occupied by the President of the Royal Institute, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, F.S.A., and supporting him on the platform were the Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, P.C., and the Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., the Minister of Health.

The Chairman: We have met to-day for the purpose of publicly inaugurating a movement which, we hope, will result in the preservation of rural England, the saving of that national treasure of beauty which means so much to all of us, and which we see threatened with imminent destruction. It was just over a year ago, in November, 1925, that the Royal Institute of British Architects took the first step in organising the campaign that has culminated in the foundation of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. A year of hard work has followed, and the public response that has been made to our efforts is the best possible omen of success.

This is the inaugural meeting of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, representing a body of societies and organisations such as, I believe, has never before been brought together for a great common purpose. We are meeting in public because this is a great public question. Without the ardent support of the general public and the Press we shall achieve nothing. We want you, therefore, to know what we are doing, and to hear what we have to say. The Royal Institute of British Architects is proud to have been associated with this movement, and I, as its President, bid you all a welcome in our own building.

I have the pleasure of proposing to the Council that its first official act should be to elect as President of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England one who, from the very start, has shown his enthusiastic interest in this crusade and who, during the past year, has given us wise, experienced and devoted counsel. There is no man in this country who has such outstanding qualifications for leading and guiding this movement. I move that the Right Honourable the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres be elected the president of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

This was agreed to by acclamation, and Earl Crawford took the chair.

The President (Earl Crawford) after taking the chair proposed that Mr. E. Guy Dawber should

be elected vice-president and that Professor Abercrombie be elected honorary secretary. Both resolutions were carried unanimously.

The Executive Committee of the Council was then elected as follows:—Sir George Courthope, Bart., M.P., Sir Henry Fairfax-Lucy, Bart., Sir Richard Paget, Mrs. C. P. Trevelyan, Mr. Lawrence Chubb, Professor Adshead, Mr. John Bailey, Mr. A. C. Richmond, Mr. G. L. Pepler, Mr. Shoetan Sack.

The President: The Committee, of course, will have the duty of drawing up a Constitution or Rules. I hope the Constitution will be flexible and the rules scarce. They will, no doubt, report at a forthcoming general meeting as to what they suggest.

I suggest that those here present cordially support the objects of the C.P.R.E. May I say a word on that proposition?

We desire to preserve the natural beauty of our land. In its natural features we lack certain assets which are very prominent in continental countries: we have no mountain torrents, no Alpine snows, we have no fiords, we have no Danube, nothing quite corresponding to Maggiore or Mount Etna. Yet we possess a landscape which is the setting for jewels and for gems which, notwithstanding our sub-Arctic climate—which involves a very northerly aspect and type of vegetation—are the admiration and the envy of the world. This asset is, I fear, being more threatened than any similar asset in any other country of Europe. How can we best encompass our idea of preserving what Mr. Dawber has justly called our national heritage? There are all sorts of great schemes of large and ambitious legislation. Let me, in the few remarks I make to you before calling upon Mr. Chamberlain, who is good enough to address us this afternoon, refer to one or two things which, I think, can be done, largely, at any rate, by departmental treatment and under existing powers.

Can we ensure that our public money shall not be devoted to erecting horrors and atrocities and monstrosities in the country? Can we make a beginning in that direction? I think we can. I know a valley which has recently been crossed by a trestle bridge, according to its design a bridge which should have been made in timber but which is actually built of concrete. It is a tawdry affair, it is commonplace in its type: that may be incidental to the bridge and to those who designed it; but it is an offence to the long and beautiful valley which stretches on either side of it. This bridge was largely paid for out of the Unemployment Grants Committee's funds, your money and

mine. I regret that any of the money I contributed should have taken its share in inflicting this injury upon a beautiful valley. This question of roads must interest and concern us all. Access from town to town is well and good, but is it necessary to spoil the intervening country? Some of these road widenings which are now being made are passing through the most romantic parts of the country with distressing results. Is there a curve, a corner, an angle, an escarpment? Polish it off, suppress it!—Ignore the natural contours which were so well respected by our old road engineers and which, notwithstanding their inconveniences, give to our country roads a charm which the great Roman lines in Gaul or in Italy can never possess and have never possessed. We do not want a racing track from Perth to Inverness, we do not require motor trial roads across Dartmoor or the wolds of Yorkshire. Those things are excellent on the Western exit from London, or on the road from London to Southend. Do not let us tolerate our rural roads being suburbanised, or sacrifice everything to the supposed, often the fantastic, interests of the townsman. Millions of the taxpayers' money are every year being devoted to these purposes. I object to my money helping to disfigure some of our most precious assets. There is a picturesque village on the uplands of Berkshire called East Ilsley, a small village, which wants some new houses. The law says that these houses must be suitable and economical, that they must conform to certain well-defined standards, and that they must not injure any existing dwelling-houses. But at East Ilsley the scheme shuts out a very interesting church; the site selected with this singular object is, in itself, not the best available for the cottages. Moreover, it spoils a beautiful view, and it masks a handsome building. The parishioners of East Ilsley are incensed at this wanton disregard of their amenities. But the Minister of Health, with the best will in the world, is not entitled or authorised to intervene. He is without power, although the sensible people who live in the parish would rejoice if he could support their view. Millions of our money are being poured out year by year on these housing projects. In this case, at East Ilsley, I feel myself *particeps criminis*, and I protest against my money supporting so heartless a scheme.

Parliament has settled to encourage the cultivation of the beet-sugar industry, and 2½ millions of taxpayers' money, I believe, or something like that, have already been paid out in subsidies. A new factory for making sugar-beet has just been erected near my home in Scotland (in a Society like this we will, I hope, give a very catholic interpretation to the word "England"). This factory cost over £300,000. It is vulgar in its design, it is mean in its materials, it is an affront to the stately and dignified town of Cupar beside which it stands, it is an intrusion upon the fine rolling country-

side and the rich valley which extends from Cupar out to the North Sea. And it is so needless. On the continent I constantly see factories which are distinguished by architectural style and fitness, and which, at the same time, are every bit as economical in construction, as practical and as business-like in their objective as this ugly amorphous jumble. I again record my dissent from my money being spent upon something which is a veritable trespass in a beautiful country landscape.

The public conscience, public sentiment, is being aroused; you can see that in the sense of relief, expressed almost universally, when some historic building, or some historic group of buildings, is saved, or when some new park or open space or natural feature or view-point is secured for the public welfare. This new Society will organise and will consolidate public opinion. So far from conflicting with existing societies having similar or analogous objects, it will in every way afford them its best help and counsel. Moreover, it will give strong and well-informed support to every effort made by any society or indeed by our rulers, to free the land from the invasions, which are rapidly becoming a public menace. I most earnestly invoke public encouragement and support, and I move that those here present give their cordial support to the objects of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. And I would ask Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Minister of Health, to speak to that motion.

The Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P., H.M. Minister of Health: I suppose that I have been invited to be present here this afternoon because I am responsible for the Department which has in its charge the control or the direction of local authorities, and in particular the initiation of housing and town planning schemes. I cannot disguise from myself that, unconsciously and, indeed, unwillingly, my Department has been responsible for some of those horrors, atrocities and monstrosities to which the chairman has referred, and as I watched the state of indignation into which the chairman was working up this audience as a preparation for their acceptance of his resolution, I could not help wishing that that great bridge-builder, my colleague the Minister of Transport, was here, that I might offer him up as an acceptable sacrifice before I myself embarked upon my address. I most heartily give my support and approval to the objects of this new Council. I am sometimes accused of being so much of a town mouse that I have neither understanding of nor sympathy for the interests of the country. I can assure you that nothing is further from the truth. The very fact that I do my work in the town and I take my recreation in the country is perhaps a reason why I should be, as I am, deeply concerned at the persistent and rapid deface-

ment of the countryside, which is proceeding to-day at a pace far in excess of anything we have ever known before in our history. I think there are two aspects of the problem before this Council. One is the spoiling of the undefiled countryside by what is called ribbon development along our new or widened roads. The other is the destruction of the character of our rural villages and towns by the erection of new buildings which are out of harmony with them, either on account of their design, their materials or their siting.

As for the first—the ribbon development—besides being undignified, if not positively offensive, it is also uneconomical, wasteful and inconvenient. It is uneconomical because it turns on to the roads a new volume of traffic which ought to be quite unnecessary. It is wasteful because it means the laying of long lines of pipes and wires and services which could serve a very much larger number of houses if the houses were properly arranged. And it is inconvenient because it forces the inhabitants to walk quite unnecessary distances in order to reach the nearest station or shopping centres, or even to visit one another. Therefore both the community at large and the local authorities have really every interest in stopping development of that character, quite apart from its æsthetic abomination.

As to the other aspect, the examples which have been given us by the chairman could be multiplied indefinitely. Everybody, I suppose, is familiar with some instances of desecration of that character.

I welcome the advent of this Council because it offers the prospect of the formation of a body of an authoritative character whose *raison d'être* is that they should devote themselves to the demonstration of the evils that are going on and to the concentration upon the means of preventing or curing them. But it is much easier to diagnose these things than it is to cure or prevent them. I was looking at the objects which it is suggested should be placed before the Council. These are three. They are to concentrate attention upon the evils which we desire to prevent. They are to give information on how those things are to be protected which we desire to protect. And, finally, to educate public opinion. I like those objects, and I like them all the more because there are only three of them, and that they do not include that fourth object which so frequently figures in the problems of well-meaning societies—namely, to harry and worry the Ministers of the Government, and in particular the Minister of Health. I think there is too strong a tendency nowadays to fly to the Government to find a remedy for every evil, the best remedy for which often lies in the hands of the people themselves. It is very easy, of course, to suggest that one should prevent the erection of these offensive buildings by giving to local authorities powers to control the elevation and the sites. But

at once that raises the old question of *quis custodiet ipsos custodes*. Who is going to take care that the local authorities themselves do not suffer from the same errors of taste or of artistic sense which have influenced the people who proposed these horrors? When we say, why does not the local authority stop the ribbon development and insist that houses shall be properly grouped on a site which is suitable for them? we must recognise that when restrictions of that kind are put upon land you at once raise the question of compensation. As these difficulties frequently occur in the areas remote from towns, rural districts where the rateable value is small, it is not to be wondered at that they hesitate before they incur liabilities which might completely drown them. I myself feel that what we want at the moment is not so much fresh legislation—although I can imagine some legislation which might help—the really important thing is to be found in that third object of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England—to educate public opinion. Public opinion can be brought to understand the real importance of preserving for the public the character of the countryside. Then you will find that legislation will be quite unnecessary. Up to the present the difficulty is that when the public is confronted with the fact that if it wants a thing it has got to pay for it, it at once begins to consider how much it does want, and it has to be educated to see that it is really worth paying for.

There are two other ways in which this Council can help. It can draw attention in specific cases to threats against specific buildings or beauty spots of one kind or another. It can assist in raising funds from voluntary sources for the purchase of those buildings or those spots of land. And though the raising of money is always a thankless task, yet incidentally any work which this Council may initiate or support of that kind has its bearing on the question of educating the public. The publicity that must be given, the notice that is taken in the Press, the number of fresh people who, because they have subscribed, take an interest in the subject, all those things have their effect and help in the general education of the public.

The other direction in which this Council might give assistance is by offering to local authorities that technical advice and assistance of which so many local authorities, and especially the smaller bodies, really stand in need. I think there are many authorities who feel that the responsibility of deciding whether a given elevation was sufficiently in harmony with its surroundings would be more than they would care to take upon their own shoulders, even if they could support themselves by quoting the opinion of their permanent officers. After all, many of these permanent officers have not had the sort of training which is required really to give an opinion worth having upon

such subjects. You need the assistance of those who have qualified as specialists in the subject. If local authorities could appeal to some sort of advisory body, composed of experts of acknowledged standing in their profession, to assist them in deciding upon these very difficult problems of taste, it would give them a confidence which they do not feel to-day, and it would encourage them to ask for greater powers than they have hitherto thought it advisable, perhaps, to apply for.

There is in a private Bill, promoted by the Corporation of Bath, a clause known to the initiated as "the Bath Clause," which provides a tribunal of a kind to which questions on the elevation of buildings in the City of Bath are referred, and whose decision is final on that point. That is a recent experiment, for the Bill was only passed in 1925. But we at the Ministry of Health have prepared a model clause which is based on the principle of the Bath Clause, and we shall from time to time show this model clause to other local authorities who may be promoting town-planning schemes or private Bills of their own; and I think it very possible that the experiment will be extended and tried in other places besides Bath.

I feel that our task of encouraging the local authorities would be very much easier if through such a body as this we could inform them that they could command the services of people who are really qualified to give them proper assistance and advice.

Some of you may perhaps feel that such suggestions

as I have made do not carry us very fast, or even very far. But although there is some virtue in patience, I think we must remember that we have got to walk before we run, and that an attempt to go too fast in front of public opinion would probably give a set-back to the movement, which would be very unfortunate. We must begin with a certain caution. I consider that the formation of a body such as this is a real step forward from the practical point of view, and that it will enable the pace to be very much quickened in the future if it is as successful as I hope, and that it will bring nearer the time when we can begin to think about legislation which will enable greater restrictions to be placed upon individual liberty than perhaps public opinion would tolerate to-day.

The President: The motion before the meeting is that those here present do cordially support the objects of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England.

Carried unanimously.

I now invite Sir George Courthope, M.P., to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Chamberlain.

Sir George Courthope, M.P., proposed, and Sir Henry Fairfax-Lucy, Bart., seconded the vote of thanks, which was carried by acclamation.

The Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain briefly replied.

The President thanked the Royal Institute of British Architects for the use of the meeting room.

Reviews

THEORY AND ELEMENTS OF ARCHITECTURE. By Robert Atkinson and Hope Bagenal. Vol. I. Part I. 4to. London: 1926.

M. Guadet, Professor of Theory of Architecture at the Beaux-Arts in Paris, discovered towards the end of last century that, though books on the History of Architecture and on Construction abounded, there was no volume dealing with what it all meant. Tradition may have helped to fill the void in France. In England the lot of the student was not a happy one; he wandered in a fog of taste and archæological correctness, in danger of being engulfed in the sea of eclecticism. Ferguson had written a comprehensive story of all the periods, many others following with histories of almost every individual period since the beginning of time. Histories, generally dealing with buildings by means of dates, photographs and drawings of individual features, records of archæological remains. Gwilt had laboured learnedly and heavily; Mitchell, Rivington and other experts in their particular line had dealt with what was called Building Construction. March Philips in the *Works of Man*, possibly for pity's sake, had attempted what has proved to be a

most inspiring essay on the subject of architecture.

The student was advised to read and fill his sketch book. His reading was generally the cramming for an exam, his sketches based on other people's sketches, a fine line and how to render light and shade seeming to him matters of the first importance. We were either Gothic or Classic; salvation at one time was even sought by reviving the somewhat prim and narrow period of the Georges. There were the Building Papers and the varied experience of the office. Students wandered about in a bewildered fashion, human-like following the latest fashion, learning the tricks of the trade. Nature is sometimes kind, and individuals born with the building sense were helped, as it were, by their instinct to get along somehow. "Art cannot be taught" was a phrase of the moment—about as useful a phrase as "Business as usual" during the early part of the war. One was born an artist; if not, then one could copy or pose as a man of learning. The Italian tradition of the Renaissance, the experience gained as pupils in a workshop was held to be the only method of training, it being ignored that "the dualism of our climate"

had long killed our tradition and that some architects, at any rate, were simply men of commerce. Personalities had followers of their mannerisms; to be personal in manner was almost to be successful, it being forgotten that "the impersonality of great architecture is one of its priceless qualities, making for peacefulness and equilibrium."

The effort of "le Père" Guadet was to discover first principles and get rid of the burden of archaeological style.

"Great men have built before us of the same physical stature as ourselves, as acute and using the same crust of earth as ourselves, . . . and have already made most valuable experiments." He, as it were, isolated the fundamental elements of building, searching the past for evidence of how other men had dealt with troubles that remain ours to-day. He studied building history as a scientist would, and not as a painter searching for picturesque effects.

Van Pelt, in his *Essentials of Composition as Applied to Art*, Curtis, and in England Mr. Howard Robertson, have quarried successfully in the same field, as has M. Benoit in France, and now Messrs. Robert Atkinson and Hope Bagenal. Messrs. Atkinson and Bagenal, in their work on *Theory and Elements of Architecture*, published by Ernest Benn, Ltd.—and although only the first volume is so far published—may be said to be worthy successors in England of M. Gaudet in France. Of similar scope and style to the latter's four volumes on *Éléments et Théorie de l'Architecture*, why the change of name? They have developed the theme and offer us a new standard, type even, of book on architecture.

Originating probably in a series of lectures at the Architectural Association School of Architecture, these have been amplified, rewritten and crowded with facts, offering evidence that "the Past is full of buildings that have been and are being tested, and the testing process is Architectural History," and that "the spirit of buildings, old and new, is our concern."

Climate, building stones, walls, wall surfaces, simple roofs, doors and windows, comprise the first part of this first volume, to be followed by a second part on the "Orders," Domes, Vaults, etc., Mouldings and Ornament. Volume II is to be on the Development of Planning; Volume III, Planning of Modern Building Types. These differing elements are analysed from the distant time of their invention, the past explored for evidence, and a theory built up for future guidance.

Surely this is a sound method of approach to the study of history—architecture remaining architecture as opposed to archaeology, eliminating the sentimental, ignoring ordered taste, trying to discover the what and why and wherefore of practical things and their effects upon our senses. "A last breath of

primeval terror of the elements," "Intelligence of shape was to the Italian mind a language and a necessity" phrases in a book of painstaking examination of cause and effect. Necessity, as in that heavily overwrought sentence about invention, and what a wonder of children she has produced. Climate as father; stone and wood the vitamins and albumens of their existence.

The danger, that of the analytical mind. Even if our present-day atmosphere is antipathetic to crockets and finials. Crockets and finials, and what they stand for, still mean much. It remains for us to find the material wherewith to build them anew. May we trust that, on the passing of the era of the conscious picturesque in architecture, our students trained on logic and on reason may yet have imagination enough to see the glory that may be in a wall or the humour that may lurk in a detail.

Messrs. Atkinson and Bagenal have written a great book; the firmness is certainly there, the commodity also in abundance. May we hope for a little more of the delight in the volumes yet to come?

In detail, the book is very well produced; let us hope the pages will not come out as they so often do nowadays. It has an exceptionally careful system of references and indexing. Credit is given to whom credit is due. The illustrations are ample and to the point; they are freshly chosen and range from the earliest antiquity to the Stockholm Town Hall; measured drawings, diagrams and photographs; the way of the subject, of course, makes this comfortably possible. If they built lintels, for example, in Athens, they build them in the Waterloo Road, S.E., to-day. The authors have delighted in walls, and the chapter dealing with their surfaces is exceptional. It is pleasant, for instance, to read at last in print that Rustication is meant to give further weight where weight already is, not to try to make strong and heavy something that at best can only claim to be graceful and light; how many thin piers in our streets to-day remain poor victims of this misunderstanding. Light also comes into its own, light and reflected light. Perhaps in the future volumes Mr. Atkinson will dare to tell us something of his theory of colour.

The last chapter is entitled "Some Application of First Principles." Value of simplicity, of expression, texture and the three dimensions. These are magic words: their proper understanding, the main road towards the production of live architecture. Finally, it now seems possible for the student of to-day to be the possessor of a Bible, a book of Origins, written by men one of whom has done perhaps as much as anyone in the field of education, ably assisted by another whose eminence is not solely due to his very evident knowledge of architectural history.

GEORGE DRYSDALE [F.]

BACKGROUND TO ARCHITECTURE. By Seward Hume Rathbun, M.A., New Haven. Yale University Press. London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1926. Price 21s. net.

This is essentially the book of an historian who sets out to place architectural styles in perspective with the epochs that produced them. It is well illustrated with photographs, and if it does not always succeed in explaining adequately why a given epoch produced a particular form of architecture in preference to others that would appear equally applicable, this is probably because such an explanation is not now to be found. In dealing with England the author reserves his unqualified approbation for the Tudor period of transition from Gothic to Renaissance as being the age of the truest English architecture—the period when there was least influence from abroad. At the same time it is hardly fair to Inigo Jones to mention him only as “the first signal of disaster,” and to make no reference whatever to the creative originality of Wren. His admiration for the Renaissance in Italy is reserved for its initial stages, and he emphasises its undeniable weakness—that it so easily and so soon developed into pictorial architecture and became encased in conventions and formulæ.

To those architects who are more concerned with our present predicament than with past achievement probably the final chapter on “possibilities” is the most interesting. It does not occupy itself so much with tendencies as with a philosophical review of the functions and inter-relationship of the arts. We receive the impression that its author is not clear in his mind, and that he pins an astonishing faith to the powers of science. His thesis is based on the conception that “we have also the scientific point of view towards facts; towards facts not as we might wish to see them, but as they really are, towards truth, in other words.” A better definition of modern science would surely be to say that it is not concerned with ultimate truth at all, but aims only at fitting observed measurable phenomena into the simplest framework. The author, on page 386, lets slip a hint that science and truth have no direct connection. Here it is suggested that truth is spiritual. Since the spiritual is clearly not measurable, it follows that science is not directly concerned with it, any more than it is with beauty or religion. Neither can we pass over the statement that “music is most nearly pure emotion” when we remember that Bach’s fugues cannot be so described by any stretch of the imagination. We get into further difficulties when we are told that “sculpture has actual existence . . . it does not depict emotion, whose reactions are too fleeting to remain true in the imperishable material.” We all know that sculptural marble is, given time, as perishable as a hen’s egg. The *idea* embodied is imperishable, but then so is an idea expressed in any other way. One would imagine it to be almost axiomatic that all physical material objects are transient and therefore not ultimately real.

Leaving these speculations on one side, we may agree with the author in his indictment of our recent methods of copying the past and tying ourselves up in outworn conventions, but his pessimism which, on page 380, leads him to imagine that these evils are inevitable is contradicted by recent corporate achievements in Scandi-

navia and elsewhere. We are told that we can never parallel the great epochs of the past unless new conditions of civilisation set races again to thinking and working as races. Surely our conditions of civilisation are sufficiently different from those obtaining during the Greek, Roman, Gothic and Renaissance periods to justify us in looking forward to an art expression that shall reflect the conditions now almost universally prevalent in the modern world?

MANNING ROBERTSON. (F.)

GEORGIAN DETAILS OF DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE, *Selected and Photographed by F. R. Yerbury, Hon. A.R.I.B.A., 4to. Lond. 1926. £1 10 0. [Ernest Benn, Ltd.].*

From a period of comparative neglect the architecture of the eighteenth century has passed into a time of enthusiastic appreciation. We do not seem as if we can have enough of it, book follows book, and yet so vast is the field to be surveyed that there is curiously little overlapping.

The larger monuments of the “Age of reason” have long since been acclaimed and published, but there are still in our small country towns and villages a great number of slighter buildings that are well worth while portraying by pen or camera.

Mr. Yerbury modestly calls his new book “Georgian Details,” but though it does contain a surprising number of very delightful details, it also contains a very adequate representation of the smaller Georgian or Queen Anne house, and its general development through the eighteenth and into the opening years of the nineteenth century, up to, but not including, that part of the later nineteenth century which the French call the “Period of bad taste”!

This book is frankly a picture book with a very short introduction, and though most introductions to books of this sort, of whatever length, are usually too long, I must admit that I should have liked the introduction here to have been a little longer. Mr. Yerbury has the enviable gift of being able to present his ideas very vividly, in quite simple and direct language which makes for easy and enjoyable reading. I do not recommend this book to those who do not like picture books, but prefer reading about architecture instead of looking at it, except, perhaps, in the hope that it may cure them of a curious perversion. For, if as I understand it, architecture is meant to be looked at, then books, even the very best, can only tell us how to look (excepting, of course, those that can tell us how to do it!); and if we cannot for various reasons see the actual buildings, then surely the next best is to have good photographs.

The subjects illustrated range from the large town house to the small country cottage, and to those who are unfamiliar with the period, they will afford a sufficiently comprehensive introduction. It is ungrateful when so much that is good has been provided, to pick and choose, but I must confess that I have found the greatest enjoyment in the more simple country subjects, though I should not like to have missed the street of little houses from Portsmouth, shewn on Plate L1. They seem to epitomize the very essence of a seaside town, and with their small projecting bays—by some touch of builder’s genius kept

clear of the ground—they have the air of a group of vessels anchored in port and only waiting their lawful occasions to—up anchor and sail away.

There are examples from Thame and Windsor, a wonderful little Batty Langley porch from a house in Hertford and a charming little group consisting of a small early Georgian house with one or two cottages of an earlier date, from Wendover. Some of these houses charm by the insistence of their architecture, by a stressed emphasis on window, door and portal—whilst others captivate by their reticence, by an, as it were, absence of all architectural features.

The house at Slinfold (Plate XXVI) is composed of the slightest elements—a few sash windows, a small projecting cornice to the front door—it could not have been designed, and yet in its naive and unpretentious beauty, it successfully rivals much more imposing mansions erected with the maximum of care and expense.

This is a fascinating volume, which when days are short and weather is bad, affords a very convenient method of fireside travel.

STANLEY C. RAMSEY [F.]

ENGLISH DECORATIVE PLASTERWORK OF THE RENAISSANCE. By M. Jourdain. Batsford, n.d. [1926] 30s. 11½ in. by 9 in., pp. xiii and 253, with many illustrations.

Miss Jourdain's work covers the same ground as "The Art of the Plasterer," also published by Messrs. Batsford, in 1908. The great majority of the illustrations are, however, new. The subject matter is divided into six chapters:—(1) Early renaissance 1540—1640. (2) School of Inigo Jones and Webb. (3) The naturalistic school. (4) The early French influence and the Palladian school. (5) Mid-eighteenth century French influence (rococo)—the introduction of papier-mâché. (6) The classic revival. Each chapter is accompanied by a detailed list of examples and by illustrations. Six plates of drawings of comparative mouldings are also given, and the appendix describes a sketch book of designs for ceilings by John Rose, 1769—1772. This sketch book is in the possession of Messrs. Batsford.

S. D. K.

The Library

NOTES BY MEMBERS OF THE LITERATURE COMMITTEE ON RECENT PURCHASES.

[These Notes are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism].

MODERNE ARCHITEKTUR IN DANEMARK. Herausgegeben vom Akademischen Architektenverein in Dänemark. fo. Berlin n.d. 6s. [Ernst Wasmuth A.G., Berlin, W.]

A small book of illustrations of modern Danish architecture. The freshness and simplicity of the examples chosen is admirable and without a trace of affectation. The illustrations

consist of photographs, plans, sections and elevations, and are clearly reproduced.

A. H. M.
THE FRANCISCAN MISSION ARCHITECTURE OF ALTA CALIFORNIA. By REXFORD NEWCOMB, B.Sc., M.A. fo. New York, 1916. £3 10s. [New York: The Architectural Book Publishing Co.]

The Franciscan Order established a series of missions along the coast of California. The buildings which the Order erected have certain fine qualities, in addition to great charm. They served many purposes, and are well adapted to the climate and country. This book records by photographs and measured drawings many of these buildings, which are disappearing. The views are well chosen and full of charm. And the record is valuable.

C. S.
BRICKWORK IN ITALY. American Face Brick Association. La. fo. Chicago. 1925. £1 5s.

The American Face Brick Association is to be congratulated on an excellently full and well-illustrated book on brick-building in Italy—Classic, Byzantine, Lombardic, Gothic, Renaissance and Modern. It is surprising what a uniform tale it makes when the plaster is stripped off the classic or baroque, and what unaccustomed loveliness there is in the rough brickwork of the little churches of Bologna and Ravenna.

H. C. H.
GAMMEL DANSK KUNST. BYGNINGER OG KUNSTHAANDVÆRK. Text af FRANCIS BECKETT and CHR. AXEL JENSEN. 40 Copenhagen. 1921. £2. [Alfred G. Hassings, København, 1921.]

The letterpress of this volume is in Danish, but it is confined to a few pages, so that little is lost to the English student, who, on the other hand, will find a great deal of interest and value in the excellent illustrations. These deal with ecclesiastical, castellated and domestic architecture from the twelfth to the eighteenth century, and cover, in addition, ironwork, furniture and decoration.

J. M. E.

Correspondence

Heriot-Watt College,
Edinburgh.
Dec. 7, 1926.

OLD BRICK WALLS

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.

DEAR SIR,—The present agitation for preserving rural cottages, raises the question of preserving old brick walls. The time arises when these walls must be repointed, a delicate and difficult operation, as damage may be done to the crumbling brickwork, merely by raking out the joints.

The procedure should be as follows:—

In the first place the whole wall should be sprayed with a suitable preservative so as to bind together the crumbling brick. For this purpose a preservative must be selected which is suitable for brick.

The joints can then be raked out and again the preservative applied inside the open joints. All treatment with the preservative must be done before repointing.

The wall is then repointed. A fast lime or Lias lime generously mixed with sand or a Portland cement mixed with brick dust, about 1 to 6 by volume can be used.

The surface of the pointing should not be finished smooth with the trowel, but left open as is done by the Office of Works in their repointing of old buildings.

A. P. LAURIE.

Some Ancient Building Terms

BY BEATRICE SAXON SNELL, M.A.

L.Lat. .. = Late Latin.
M.E. .. = Mediaeval or Middle English.
N.E.D. .. = Murray's New English Dictionary.
O.Fr. .. = Old French.

The following collection of building terms, their meanings and derivations, was originally made in 1923 to serve as the foundation for an M.A. thesis, and was also the basis of a paper read before the Philological Society in January 1924. Most of the information given here is the result of independent research, and all is supplementary to that given by Murray's New English Dictionary. The only previous collection of this nature I am aware of is Willis's Architectural Nomenclature, printed in Volume I of the publications of the Cambridge Archæological Society, to which I am indebted for some of my material.

I gathered these terms from about twenty-five printed books, mainly Proceedings of Archæological Societies, and there must be countless more hidden away both in print and in manuscript. I am continuing my researches, and should be very grateful to receive any further information concerning unusual words or early instances of common ones. I have dealt with my subject chiefly from the philological point of view, and must ask my readers to pardon and correct any technical errors and shortcomings.

Ashlar. 1339-40 in *Sacrist Rolls of Ely*, II. 96. "In j centen. petre de Haseler empt. 14s."
N.E.D. 1370. This form of the word not given.

Astelry. 1296 in W. St. John Hope, *Windsor Castle*, I. 100. "Una vertivella ad hostium astelrie."
Not recorded by N.E.D. Probably "timber-shed" from O.Fr. *astelle*, "thin board."

Ayster. 1459 in *A/cs of St. Michael's, Bath*, (Somerset Record Society). "Et solutis Alicie Warderobro pro j Astere stone pro teno. R. Reede. xviiiij." *Ibid.* 1477, "Et J. Smyth mason operanti in tasco ad faciendum j penstone de nova et remeneryng ius ayster teno. Th. Taylour, etc."
For REMENERYNG and PENSTONE see infra. N.E.D. records EASTER, ASTIR, meaning "hearth," and ESTRE with the vague sense of "place." It is difficult to determine the exact meaning of AYSTER. It may be from O.Fr. *astre*, *aistre*, "hearth;" on the other hand, *astir* is used in Cornwall to mean the entrance to a house, usually by steps, and Professor Weekley tells me that O.Fr. *estre* or *aistre* from Lat. *exterus* originally meant "porch." The arch for which the "penstone" was required might be the brick arch of an open fireplace, or the arch of the doorway, so we need further evidence of the use of both words to be certain which meaning is intended.

Bantries. 1688 in Randle Holme, *Academy of Armory*. Bk. III. xii. "Timber belonging to a Wood House . . . Spars, Bantries, Hongrells, of which the roof is made."
For HONGRELL see infra. N.E.D. has no record of BANTRIES, which I believe to be a corruption of *bandfurze*. "Roof-thatching," says Mr. A. H. Powell, in an article on "Thatch" in the *Architects' Journal* of Dec. 12, 1923, "should be done in . . . horizontal bands or layers round the entire roof." Randle Holme says in another passage (Book III. v.), "Thatching is to cover them (houses) with straw, Ferne, Rushes or Gorst (gorse)." From the fact of the word being mentioned together with "hongrells" and "spars," I think it means furze used as the foundation for the (probably straw) thatch. In Wright's *Dialect Dictionary*, under STOBTHATCH, we find a quotation from the *Edinburgh Magazine* of 1818 which shows how a foundation of this type is made. "The ha' or dwelling-house is what they term stob-thatched, that is, the rafters are laid far distant from each other on the coupling, and these rafters are then covered with shrubs, generally broom, laid

to cross the rafters at right angles" (i.e., in horizontal bands); "over this is placed a complete covering of divots (turf), which is again covered with straw, bound up in large hand-fuls, one end of which is pushed between the divots; this is placed so thick as to form a covering from four to about eight inches deep, and after being smoothly cut on the surface forms a warm, neat and durable roof."

In this example as many as three materials are used together; two materials are quite common. Mr. Powell refers to the Yorkshire custom of thatching with "ling on a straw basis," and at Yatton, Somerset, in 1525, they were using brambles and reed together.

Barchys. 1465 in the *A/cs of St. Michael's, Bath*, (Somerset Record Society). "Et tegulatori conducto pro ij lovers faciendo cum les barchys dict. domus puntandis cum calce." N.E.D. records BARGE-BOARD, BARGE-COURSE, BARGE-COUPLE, but has no instance of the word BARGE or BARCH occurring alone. But Wright's *Dialect Dictionary* has BARGE, Scotland, Surrey, Wilts, Devon, "the outer edge of a gable." Godefroy, in his *Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française*, has BARCHE, 1365, "Pour fere une barche de mur et ij pilies."
The word here means "Barge-course," which is, besides, "the range of tiles or slates along the sloping edges of a gable roof," "a course of bricks forming the coping of a wall," which explains Godefroy's quotation. For derivation N.E.D. suggests L.Lat. *bargus*, from *furcus*, "a gallows or forked pole." Cf. the derivation of GABLE. The form BARCH is probably from the O.Fr. form quoted by Godefroy, but cf. LOCH for LODGE and SEARCH for SERGE.

Batten. 1474-5 in the *A/cs of St. Edmund, Sarum*, (Wilts Record Society). "Et in vj batents to the same (selyng) of new y-bought." *Ibid.* 1497-8. "Et eidem Willo. Multone pro factura de le new flore de maeremio ecclesie et pro waynescotes et batantis per ipsum Will'm inuentis."
The first record in N.E.D. is 1658, and the derivation given is French *baton*, "a stick." But the spelling of the two earlier instances quoted above points rather to French *battant*, defined by Cotgrave as "the piece of wood that runs all along upon the edge of the lock side of a door, gate or window," from *battre*. It is probable that the other sense of *battant*, "a bar of wood in the framework of a loom which moves up and down," was the original meaning, and

that the name was extended to strips of wood with different functions. We often find that the carpenter, plasterer or thatcher has borrowed words from the weaver, and *vice versa*.

In the *York Fabric Rolls*, (Surtees Society) in 1419 occurs a payment to "Roger Blase, pro cariagio viij bacons quercuum." N.E.D. suggests that this word is a misspelling or reading of BATTEN; but as it occurs again in the same accounts in 1433 spelt with a k, I think it is more likely to represent some such word as BACKINGS or BACKENDS, used in a technical sense which has now died out; cf. dialect BACKTREES, "the joists in a cottage."

Beam-Filling. 1344-5 in W. St. John Hope, *Windsor Castle*, I. 122. "In stipendio Roberti Petipas caretarii cum carecta sua caricianis terram et petras pro Beemfullynge in stabulo Regine predicto per j diem. vd." "In stipendio Walteri le Prout facientis Beemfullyng et Parjettyng in dicto stabulo per ij dies vd."

Not recorded by N.E.D. till c. 1400. This reference is interesting because it shows the materials used.

Bearing-Barrow. 1399 in *York Fabric Rolls*, (Surtees Society), p. 18. "Item x bering barwes et ij whele barwes." This is a synonym of HAND-BARROW. N.E.D. does not record it.

Becket. (a) 1416-17 in the *A/cs of King's Hall, Cambridge*, (Willis and Clark). "Item, pro ij bekettes hostii maioris xxd." "Item, pro ij bekettes minoris forme . . . xijd." 1449-50 in *Durham A/c Rolls*, (Surtees Society). "Et in i magno lapide emp. pro altari ecclesie parochialis predicte, cum quatuor lapidibus pro les bekettes ad ostium ejusdem ecclesie cum cariagio."

(b) 1598 in the *Contract for the second court of St. John's College, Cambridge*, (Willis and Clark). "The chimneys with their bekettes shalbe of good whit stone." 1669 in the *Contract for Bishop's Hostel, Cambridge*. (*Ibid.*) "There shalbe hansome and well wrought jaumes and bekettes of white stone for every of the said chimneys." N.E.D. has no record. Wright's Glossary gives BECKET, "a mantel-piece," Northamptonshire. The word is from O.Fr. *bec*, L.Lat. *beccus*, "a beak." Cf. *Dictionnaire de l'Académie Française*, 1814, BEC, "En architecture, masse de pierre disposée en angle saillant qui couvre la pile d'un pont de pierre."

In the examples given under (a) the word means "corbel," in those given under (b) "mantel-piece." The notion of a jutting stone resembling the beak of a bird is found in two other words, CORBEL and CROWSTONE. A similar idea is expressed in NOSING, the projecting round edge of the step of a stair or of a moulding. For other examples of "beak" and "nose" used as names of things that jut out, cf. *Pacience*, 451, "a nos (porch) on the north syde," and a curious entry in the *A/cs of St. Edmund, Sarum*, 1491-2, where a sum is received "for a noser pott of the old store of the said church"—evidently on the false analogy of "beaker."

Block-Board. 1322-3, *Sacrist Rolls of Ely*, II. 40. "Item in vj bord de blokbord emp." Not recorded by N.E.D.

Boarded-Bed. 1387, R. Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills*, Court of Husting, London, II. 277. Laurence Silkeston, skinner, of London, left among his household goods a "bordid bed." N.E.D. has no record till 1444, when the reference is to a "bordet bed, cum curtens pendentibus circa idem." In 1454 and 1485 occur references to "borden" beds. Perhaps they were what we now call "plank-beds."

Board-Nail. 1334-5 in *Sacrist Rolls of Ely*, II. 72. "In v. cent de bordnayl empt."

Not recorded by N.E.D., but PLANCH or PLANCHER (plank) nails are recorded from the mid-fourteenth to the early seventeenth century. They are described as "flooring-nails."

Bostillyng. 1372-3, *Durham A/c Rolls*, (Surtees Society). "In factura murorum dicte capelle et infirmarie cum bostillyng per idem tempus et dealbacione."

Not recorded by N.E.D. The derivation is O.Fr. *bosseler*, "to carve in relief, dent, batter," with intrusive t. Cf. BOSTE, noted by N.E.D. as a corruption of BOSS. The meaning is probably "pargetting," nearly always mentioned in these a/cs in connection with "blanching" or "dealbacione" (whitewashing). Gilbert Millar, in *Plaster, Plain and Decorative*, p. 28, notes that the word pargetting formerly signified "plaster decorated by means of stamps, the soft plaster being stamped or pressed to form repeated designs." This explains the application of the term BOSSELLING to the process.

Bowl. 1435, *Contract for rebuilding Fotheringay Church* (Willis, *Architectural Nomenclature*), spelt "bowl." 1447, *A/cs of Beauchamp Chapel (ibid.)* also spelt "bowl." N.E.D. gives the etymology as "uncertain" and accepts as correct the spelling "boltel." The earliest example given is 1463, with the spelling "bowl." Besides the two earlier references quoted I have three slightly later ones. 1477, *Exchequer A/cs* (Windsor Castle). "Pro mundacione iij bowtels." 1478, William of Worcester, *Itinerarium* (Willis, *Architectural Nomenclature*), spelt variously "bowlle, boutel, boutelle, boutell," but never "boltel." 1505, *A/cs for the stalls of St. George's Chapel, Windsor (ibid.)*, spelt "bowtelle."

None of these early examples have an l before the t, which disposes of the suggested derivation from *bolt*, "an arrow." The first occurrence of this l is in 1565, and in 1660 a form "bottle" occurs. The derivation should be Fr. *botele*, *bouteille*, "a bottle." It is borne out by the 1669 quotation, and the fact that the contemporary Italian name for the same moulding is *bottaccio*. For the spurious l cf. COULD, FAULT, and SPULTE for SPOUT (*Durham A/c Rolls*). It was probably introduced owing to the analogy of forms such as HAULTE, OULTRAGE, BEAULTE, etc.

Braiding. 1465, *A/cs of St. Michael's, Bath*, a payment is made to one Laurence "pro dicto tenemento breydand." *Ibid.* 1484-5, "breyng et dawbyng" = wattle-and-daub. The rods for making the wattle are known as "breydyng rodde" in the *A/cs of the Church of St. Edmund, Sarum*, 1497-8, and in those of the *Fraternity of Jesus Mass* in the same city, in 1499 (Wilts Record Society).

N.E.D. does not note this application of the verb BRAID, which is used in exactly the same way as the verb WIND. A rod to make a hurdle is known as a "winding" because it is wound in and out of the uprights. Cf. Randle Holme, *Academy of Armory*, 1688, III. 14, "Windings are used to make up the pennies of Walls in Wood Houses." As early as 900 A.D. we find in Bede "the roof of the house wound with rods and covered with thatch."

In South Cheshire "windings" mean "boughs interwoven with the stakes used to shore up the banks of a stream." Soon the name is transferred to the hurdles which are formed of "windings"; "wattle-and-daub" appears in the *A/cs of Radholme, Lancs*, in 1435 as "daburam et wyndynges." Hence we have the verb WIND meaning the whole operation of making the hurdles and daubing them; it is so used throughout the *Churchwardens' A/cs of Ludlow, Shropshire*, e.g., there is a payment in 1547 for rods "to wynde ij wallies in the church house."

In the case of BRAID the extension of meaning from one

part of the process to the whole may have been helped on by the existence of two words similar in sound; BRAID, a corruption of N.Fr. *braier*, "to pound, beat" (a mason braids the ingredients of mortar with a shovel), and M.E. *Breden*, O.E. *braedan*, "to overspread, cover."

Brickbat. In 1367 John "Brekebat" was juror at an Inquisition Post Mortem at Aumbresbury on John de Wodehull, knight, (*British Record Society*, XLVIII, p. 344). N.E.D. gives no reference till 1563, when a woman "sent a brickbat after him and hit him on the back," but the fact that in the earlier reference it is used as a surname points to it being quite a common fourteenth century word. It would be interesting to know whether John was a manufacturer of brickbats, or rivalled the exploit of the sixteenth century lady—as N.E.D. says, a brickbat is "the typical ready missile where stones are scarce."

Broach-Axe. 1399, *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees Society), p. 19, "iiij brocheax." Not recorded by N.E.D. A BROACH is any tapering or pointed instrument.

Cariour. c. 1450, *Records of Godstow Nunnery* (E.E.T.S.). "Jordan Cariour"—in the Latin version of the same deed "Jordani verrarii." Not recorded by N.E.D. The meaning is "Glazier," from O.Fr. *quarré*, "a square piece, a pane of glass." Cf. QUARRELLER, noted by N.E.D. in a pun on the usual sense of "brawler" and derived from the synonym QUARREL, a pane of glass. 1630, "One said it was unfit a glazier should be a constable, because he was a common quarreler."

Carnel-Crenel. 1245-6 in W. St. John Hope, *Windsor Castle*, I. 46. "Mandatum est Constabulario Castri de W. quod fieri faciat Karnellas Turre ejusdem castri." Not recorded by N.E.D. till 1320. There are three variants of O.Fr. *crenel*, of which this is the second to appear in an English historical document; KERNEL is found as early as 1225, but the surviving CRENEL does not occur till 1481.

Centre. 1334-5, *Sacrist Rolls of Ely*, II. 67. "In xxxij bord salic. empt pro cyntrys." N.E.D. does not record till 1611, and this reference is worth preserving because it shows that the "centres" were made of willow.

Clamstaves. 1688, Randle Holme, *Academy of Armory*, III. 14. "Daubing of Radling walls with clamstaves and Rods." For RADLING see infra. Not recorded by N.E.D., which gives, however, CLAM, verb, from the past tense of O.E. *clæman*, to smear. CLAMSTAVE is still used in Lancashire, "clamstave-and-daub" answering to "wattle-and-daub."

Clicket-Lock. 1353-4 in W. St. John Hope, *Windsor Castle*, I. 167. "Et in j cliketlok cum vj clavibus emptis pro hostio del viz iijj." No record in N.E.D. till 1439 and no record at all of the synonym CLICKLOCK, which occurs in the *Sacrist Rolls of Ely*, II. 18, 1341-2. "In j clikecloc cum iij clau . . . 5d."

Clog. 1371 in *York Fabric Rolls*, (Surtees Society), "j magno clog." N.E.D. notes CLOG in the sense of a "lump" tied to anything as early as 1325, but in the sense of "a log of wood" the first record is 1400. The derivation is given as "obscure."

The form suggests a Scandinavian rather than an Anglo-Saxon origin, and Skeat gives as cognate Norw. *klugu*, "a hard, knotty lump of wood." The English form may either be borrowed from a different Scandinavian dialect from which it has now died out, or have changed its vowel after

it was adopted into English. There is a good deal of variation between o and u in words of this type, e.g., bug, boggle, boggart, "a terrifying object," fug and fog, shrug and shrog, "bushes," shug and shog, "to shake." The u-forms on the whole occur further north, and it is worth noting that the North Country form of CLOG when it means "wooden shoe" is CLUG. The variation has not been satisfactorily accounted for, but it is certainly not uncommon, and if the word were originally borrowed in the form CLUG, an obvious reason for the o-form superseding it is the analogy of the synonym LOG.

In 1552 in the *Journal of Queen's College, Cambridge* (Willis and Clark), occurs a variant, "Item, iisdem Joanni et Philippo pro dissecatione one magnorum lignorum sive les glogges ad eundem murum." This voicing of k before l is fairly common north of the Humber, e.g. glaggy, gleg, glasp, glowt, for claggy, "sticky," cleg, "horsefly," clasp, and clout, "blockhead." The form probably strayed into the Cambridge A/cs from the lips of a Northern workman; though glaver for claver, "chatter," is found as far south as Bedfordshire.

Three common words have a similar development in meaning, from "a piece of wood or iron" to "a hindrance." They are BLOCK, BAR and BALK.

Cloth of Lead. 1515 in the *Churchwardens' A/cs of Stratton, Cornwall* (Archæologia, XLVI. 204). "Paid to the plommer for a clothe of led and soder and warkmanshep xxjs ijd." No record in N.E.D.

Crampon. 1325-6, *Sacrist Rolls of Ely*, II. 60. "In cramponys, boltis ad le filioli fabricand." N.E.D. does not record till 1490 and gives no reference for the meaning here, "The border of metal which keeps a stone in a ring."

Crob. 1548, *Hall's Chronicle*. "The voutes in orbes (plain panels) with crobbes dependyng." Not recorded by N.E.D. It is another form of CROP, head, which in architecture usually signifies "finial," here, perhaps, "boss." Cf. KNOP and KNOB, QUIP and QUIBBLE.

Crowstone. 1688, Randle Holme, *Academy of Armory*, I. iii. "Crowstone is a Stone cut to rest upon the end or point of the Gable end on which a Pinnacle of Stone is fixed." N.E.D. has no record. The word is a literal translation of French *corbeau*, "pierre plus ou moins saillante servant à soutenir une arcature, une corniche, etc." (Hatzfeld and Darmestre). From O.Fr. *corp*, L.Lat. *corbum*, Lat. *corvum*, "a crow." It is interesting to note how many building terms are derived from this bird, e.g., CROW-BAR, IRON-SPIKE, CORBEL, CORBEL-PIECE, CORBEL-TABLE, CORBEL, CORBIE or CROWSTEPS, CORBEL-STONE. There is also ROOK, "the cant name for a crow used in housebreaking" (N.E.D.)

Culdor. 1345 in W. St. John Hope, *Windsor Castle*, I. 127, "vj cribris et culdors faciendo." N.E.D. has no record of this word. It is a doublet of COLANDER, Lat. *colatorium*, from *colare*, to strain; an earlier and purer form than the COLONUR recorded by N.E.D. in 1450.

Culms. 1405, *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees Society), 2s. 3d., is received from Laurence of Broghton, "de culmes venditiis."

Not recorded by N.E.D. It means straw prepared for thatching. *Culmus* is already in classical Latin used with the meaning "thatch," and *culmen* is used poetically as the equivalent of *culmus*. The *Churchwardens' A/cs of St. Michael's, Bath*, distinguish carefully between reed and straw thatching, "*culmus*" and "*culmen*" being used for

straw and "*calamus*" for reed. A straw thatcher is a "*culminar*," a reed thatcher a "*calamor*." E.g., we have in 1503 "*pro manu jus culminaris operantis per ij dies et dimidium*," and in 1499 "*pro manu iij calamorum operantium a tasco per xij/cim dies*."

Mr. Powell tells us, in his article on "Thatch," that the thatch is pinned down with "hazel sticks about 3 feet long sharpened at both ends and then twisted at the centre and folded up so as to form a long staple." Wooden pins are also used for this purpose, and are found in many A/cs under the name of "straw-brods." The hazel sticks are known to Mr. Powell as "spekes," "spars," "buckles," and "peikles" (Yorkshire). In the A/cs of *St. Michael's, Bath*, "spekes" for pegging down straw thatch are called "culmer spekes" and for reed thatch "calamer spekes." On the word SPEKE see *infra* under STRUDDING.

Curvies. 1575, A/cs of *St. Michael's, Bath* (Somerset Record Society). "Paide to Fylche for Peeche Rosome, curvies, cordes and other things deliverde att divers tymes to mende the pipes." The meaning is a joint or bend, and N.E.D. has no record of CURVE used in this sense.

Dawkin. 1597, *Churchwardens' A/cs of Melton, Leicestershire* (Leicestershire Archaeological Society). "Item pead to Rulfe Crodnye for leaving faste the bras of the Dawkine. . . xijd." "Item pead to William Cem. for mendinge the dawkyne whele. . . viid."

Not recorded by N.E.D. The word signifies some kind of hoisting machine, from the Christian name DAWE, with diminutive suffix -KIN. The machine is probably the same as the FERYN or VARIN, a sort of windlass, which "was constructed of timber, and appears to have been provided with two pulleys or blocks with brass wheels." (Notes to *Rochester Castle Fabric Roll*, Kent Archaeological Society, Vol. II.) DAWE is a form of DAVID, or rather, of DAVE; N.E.D. gives another instance under DAVIT of the application of this name to a hoisting machine, and cf. Fr. DAVIER. For tools with similar names, cf. JACK and JEMMY.

Door-Nail. 1295-6 in W. St. John Hope, *Windsor Castle*, I. 98, "vj Durney ad hostium Coquine." No reference in N.E.D. till 1350, when the word was so widely used as to have become a proverb—"I am ded as dorenail."

Double. A small size of roofing-slates, mentioned 1336-7 in the *Sacrist Rolls of Ely*, I. 83. "Item in c doublez empt." Not recorded by N.E.D. till 1825!

Eavesdrop. 1449, in R. Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills*, Court of Husting, London. A freewoman of the City of London, Margaret Cruse, left to John Lovell, her servant, a lower house beneath a solar, with easement of water-supply, lights, "evesdroppes," etc. (Vol. II, 520). The synonym EAVESDRIP was used as early as 868 A.D., but N.E.D. has no record of this form till 1837.

Emperell. 1487-8 in the A/cs of *St. Mary-at-Hill* (E.E.T.S.). "Item, to Thomas Wade, mason . . . for an emperell of freestone . . . to a chymney within the house upon the steyers . . . xxd." The word means "chimney-piece" or "mantel-piece," and is not recorded by N.E.D., which, however, gives PAREL, "a chimney-piece," from O.Fr. APPAREILLER, "to adorn." For the clipping of the prefix in this word, cf. such words as STATE, SQUIRE. For the change of prefix in EMPELL, cf. EMBOAST, EMBATTLE.

Entreteyse. 1330-32 in the A/c of *Walter de Weston* for building the Chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster, (Smith

Antiquities of Westminster). "11 large pieces of timber called entreteyses."

N.E.D. does not record this word. The forms ENTERDESE, INTERDICE and INTERDUCE, which are quoted therein as a "corruption" of Fr. *entreteise*, are, so Professor Weekley informs me, from O.Fr. *entredeux*, originally meaning "the space between two joists," and later applied to the wood which fills this space. On the other hand, the derivation of our present word, ENTRETEISE, is through Norman-French from Lat. *inter* and *tensa*. Similar names are PURLIN, q.v. *infra*, and STRETCHER.

Filling. 1325-6 in *Sacrist Rolls of Ely*, II. 68. "Item in petr. fodiend prole fillynge et frangend."

N.E.D. has no record before 1596, when we learn that "great flinte and chalke" was used for the building and "small for fillinge."

Flail. A. H. Powell, "Thatch," *Architects' Journal*, 12 December, 1923. "Bundles of prepared straw . . . are carried to the thatcher's ladder in a 'flail' . . . a kind of rack filled with straw that can be left stuck into the roof and handy for the thatcher's use . . . A flail is in Devonshire a rush basket of the fish-basket shape."

Not recorded by N.E.D.; but Wright, *Dialect Dictionary*, gives FLAIL-BASKET, E. Anglia. The derivation is from O.Fr. *flail*, "panier de jonc servant de mesure," recorded by Godefroy in 1285. Professor Weekley tells me that this word is from L.Lat. *flagellum*, "switch, wicker."

Floor-Tiles. Mentioned in the A/cs of the Manor of the Savoy, 1373-4 (Riley's *Memorials of London*). No record in N.E.D.

Garret. 1362 in R. Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills*, Court of Husting, London, II. 75. Thomas le Neve left to John Michel, vintner, a tavern with two solars, a "garyt," etc., at the corner of Bread Street. This is apparently our modern use of the word, rather than "a turret or watchtower," but N.E.D. has no instance of this meaning till 1483.

Glazier. 1336, John le Glasier was a juror at an inquisition into the affairs of Robert de Hungerford. (British Record Society, XLVIII, 112.)

N.E.D. has no reference till 1385, but its occurrence as a surname points to its widespread use at the earlier date.

Goron. 1314-17 in an A/c quoted in Smith, *Antiquities of Westminster*. "To W. de Bury, Smith, for twelve gorons for the stones in the gable . . . 18 cramps and gorons." 1337, *Ely Sacrist Rolls*, "Pro xij gorouns fabricand, de ferro D'ni, 6d." 1361, *Will of Humphrey de Bohun*, "To Master Andrew the Smith for 44 (and 32) gorons for the initials above the Chapel; also for 4 gorons made for holding the upper stones upon the great pinnacle of the Chapel." Not recorded by N.E.D. The meaning is a cramp or iron pin for fastening two stones together, and the word is possibly a corruption of O.Fr. *gueron*, *gron*, "wedge," another form of *giron*. Perhaps it was influenced by M. E. GORE, which in one mediæval glossary is given as the equivalent of *giron*.

Gresur=Grozing-Iron. from O.Fr. *gresoir*. 1341-2 in the *Sacrist Rolls of Ely*, II. 117. "In factura quamplurimam gresuris." No record of this form in N.E.D., which gives GROZIER, 1404.

Groft. 1501-18 in the A/cs relating to the building of Louth Steeple, (Archæologia, X. 71). "There is coming stone . . . to the gallery within the steeple, 40 foot grofts and 10 orbs." No record in N.E.D. The word is cognate with GRAFT,

and is from O.Norw. *groftr*, "a digging." I have not found it used as a measurement in the Scandinavian dialects, but there are plenty of parallels in English, e.g., DELF, "a newly-cut sod," from DELVE; CLEFT, "a board," from CLEAVE, found in *Ludlow Churchwardens' A/cs*, 1562, "a klyfft to make bell whelles"; FELL, "a certain quantity of timber"; same A/cs 1555 "a fylle of timber" (not recorded by N.E.D. till 1650); a HAG of wood, LOP, "the branch of a tree," etc., etc.

Guyrope. 1371, *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees Society). "Et in jolraps, hausors et giraps et aliis cordis emptis." *Ibid.* 1471, "ij gyeropes." 1688, Randle Holme, *Academy of Armory*, III, xv. "The Guest rope or Guye rope is used to keepe a piece of Ordinance, the boats, or anything else which is swinging into the ship too fast when it is ouer the Gunwale." For JOLRAP see infra. GUY-ROPE is from O.Fr. *guis*, "a guide," and is not recorded by N.E.D. till 1793.

Harling Rods. 1520-1, *A/cs of King's College, Cambridge* (Willis and Clark). "Item for a lode of harlyng rodde pro ede columbaria."

Not recorded by N.E.D. The verb HARL, meaning "to twist," occurs first in *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight*, c. 1350, "the hasel and the haw-thorne were harled al samen." HARLYNG RODS are, therefore, exactly equivalent to BRAIDING RODS, q.v. supra. They were used for making hurdles. As in the case of BRAID and WIND, the original meaning has lapsed, and to HARL now means "to rough-cast with a mixture of hair and lime, known as 'harl.'"

Heathstone. 1445-6 in the *Building A/cs of Eton College* (Willis and Clark). "Besides these stones ready for use, 'rag,' 'hethston' and flints were used in the walls and in their foundations."

There is no record of the word in N.E.D., but Wright's *Dialect Dictionary* records it, and says that it means "gneiss." It is interesting to note that German FELDSPAR, a word of similar formation, is a constituent of gneiss. Another parallel word is MOORSTONE, a kind of granite found chiefly in Cornwall, which occurs in the *Churchwardens' A/cs of Stratton, Cornwall*, (Archæologia, XLVI, 205), in 1517, "to Nycolas Woglow for ij wenys (wains) of more stone, iijjs iiijd," but is not noted by N.E.D. till 1600.

Hongrell. 1688, Randle Holme, *Academy of Armory*, III, 12. (a) See under BANFRIES. (b) "With this (a rake) the workman combeth or rakes down all the loose straw which is not held upon the hongrells or spars with the winding or thatch pricks." (c) III, 14. "Thatchers' Terms . . . Hongrell, Boughs instead of spars."

N.E.D. records HANGAREL, "a rod or perch suspended in a shop or stable to hang things on." Wright, *Dialect Dictionary*, records HANGAREL, commonly a stout branch of a tree with a number of knots left on.

HONGRELL or HANGAREL comes from M.E. *hongen* or *hangan*, "to hang," with suffix *-rel* as in MONGREL and GANGREL. The use of the word "hang" in connection with thatching is noted by Henry Best in his *Farm Book*, 1641 (Surtees Society); he says, "Many will (after a geasting manner) call the thatcher 'hangstrawe,' and say to him—

'Theaker, theaker, theake a spanne
Come of your ladder and hang your man :'
the man's answer—

'When my maister hayth thatched all his strawe
Hee will then come downe and hange him that sayeth soe !'
The straw is "hung" to the spars or "hongrells" which serve as a foundation; cf. another passage in Best's *Farm Book*, where he says, "They (thatchers) usually make their sowing (sewing) bandes of staddle-hay, and soe fasten

the bottles (bundles of straw) to the sparres." He tells us also that "too much thacke is a meanes to make the sparres yeelde and oftentimes to breake."

Jowl-Rope. 1371, *York Fabric Rolls* (see under GUY-ROPE).

Not recorded by N.E.D. JOWL or JOL-ROPE is from M.E. *jolle*, "a head," and therefore the equivalent of our modern HEADROPE, of which I have two earlier instances than those given by N.E.D. (a) In the A/cs relating to the delivery of a barge to serve under the King, 1373, (Riley, *Memorials of London*); (b) in the A/cs of St. Leonard's Hospital, York, 1400, "pro ij magnis cordis vocatis heued-rope."

Key=Keystone. 1357-8, *Sacrist Rolls of Ely*, II, 180. "In ij lapidibus vocatis keyes empt."

No record in N.E.D. till 1624. KEYSTONE does not occur till 1637, but is then used in a metaphorical sense, which points to long usage as an everyday word.

Latchet. 1295, W. St. John Hope, *Windsor Castle*, I, 98. "In v. barris renovandis cum xvij lakettis et cakettis ad unam fenestram ad capud capellam."

Not recorded by N.E.D. with the meaning "a catch or fastening for a shutter-bar" till 1842! Of the word "caket" or CATCHET, there is no record at all. It is evidently a diminutive of CATCH, which N.E.D. does not record with the sense of "fastening" till 1520.

Lijon. Recorded in a list of Somerset dialect words published by the Somerset Archaeological Society, 1872, and said to mean "the main beam of a ceiling."

N.E.D. has no record of this word. I believe it to represent "lidge" or "lidging," the present participle of M.E. *liden* (spelt *ligger*), "to lie." Cf. the Devonshire word ELUN, a shed, from *heling*, present participle of M.E. *helen*, to cover. There are many names of timber similar in meaning, e.g., North-Country LIGGER, a scaffolding-timber, SLEEPER, DORMANT, JOIST (O.Fr. *giste* from *gesir*, "to lie") and REST, which is not noted in this technical sense by N.E.D. till 1617, but which occurs in the A/cs of St. Michael's, Bath, in 1431, "Et de iijis iid solutis pro meremio scilicet restys ad domum Willelmi Smallmore," and also in the *York Fabric Rolls* in 1578, "for sawing of restes for planckes." I have several times noted the word RESTER, but never in a context which made it certain that it was not a misprint for REFTER=RAFTER.

Professor Weekley suggests as an alternative derivation of LIJON, O.Fr. *lijon*, diminutive of *lit*, bed.

Loch, Looch. 1501-18 in the A/cs relating to the building of Louth Steeple, (Archæologia X.). "A looch or loch is a place to lay stone in" . . . "Paid to T.D. one day, bearing timber forth of the loch."

N.E.D. records as a mining term, meaning "a cavity in a vein," but gives no derivation. It is probably a form of LODGE. The variant LOOCH is paralleled by an entry in the *Chamberlains A/cs of York Minster*, where mention is made of the "luge" of Ninian Stavelly.

Mallet. 1295 in W. St. John Hope, *Windsor Castle*, I, 98, "in reparacione ij catenarum extra portam exteriorem cum vij malettis novis et clavis grossis."

This word means "links," and is a diminutive of O.Fr. *maille*, one of the metal rings of which chain-armour is composed. N.E.D. has no record.

Marbler, Marberer. 1307-8 in R. Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills*, Court of Husting, London, I, 195. Walter, called "Bachelor," annulled a gift of property to Walter le Marbler, 1331, *Ibid.*, I, 370. Adam le Marberer left houses to Hugh le Marberer.

N.E.D. does not record MARBLER till 1457, and has no record of the variant MARBERER, though it notes MARBER as an early form of MARBLE.

Mason. 1165-6 in W. St. John Hope, *Windsor Castle*, I. 19. "Et Mazoni qui operatur ad Tascam xviii. li. et vi. et viijd." N.E.D. has no reference till 1205, when the variant MACHUN is given; the form MAZON or MASON is not recorded till 1300. MASONRY occurs 1256, in *Windsor Castle*, I. 74. "Precipimus tibi quod de exitibus ballive tue ceteros defectus mazonerie . . . emendari." N.E.D. has no record before 1400, when we get the curious reference from the *Constitution of Masonry*, (Halliwell, 1844). "At these lordys prayers they cownterfetyd gemetry And yaf hyt the name of masonry."

Mouncil. 1351-2 in the W. St. John Hope, *Windsor Castle*, I. 98. "In xvij mouncils plastri paris emptis, tam pro fumerariis in Cameris Canonicorum quam pro diversis parietibus in Cameris Custodis Collegii faciendis." N.E.D. does not record this word, which is probably from O.Fr. *moncel*, "heap." The price given at the end of the account refers to other items besides the plaster of paris, so no guess can be made as to the quantity which composed a "mouncil."

Paviour. 1306-7 in R. Sharpe, *Calendar of Wills*, Court of Husting, London, I. 183. William le Pavour left 12d. to London Bridge.

No record till 1426-7 in N.E.D., but the word must have been common at this date, as it is used as a surname.

Penstone. For reference see AYSTER.

Wright, *Dialect Dictionary*, records PENSTONE, the irregularly cut stone from which the arch of a bridge springs, and derives the word PEN from PEND, "an arch, an arched or covered gateway." N.E.D. traces PEND, without explanation, to Fr. *pendre*, Lat. *pendere*, "to hang." I think that PENSTONE is rather the stone which "pens" or confines each end of the arch.

Plumber. 1273 in an *extent of the manor of Barue* (British Record Society, XXX. 71), Alice, relict of William le Plomer, is mentioned as one of 45 customars who held 44½ virgates of land.

N.E.D. has no record till 1385-6, but the word must have been common at this earlier date, as it is used as a surname.

Polrenes. 1330-32, *A/c of Walter de Weston* for building the chapel of St. Stephen, Westminster, (Smith, *Antiquities of Westminster*). "10 pieces of timber called *polrenes*."

N.E.D. has no record. The word is from O.Fr. *palreuter*, "to plane smooth," recorded by Godefroy in 1480. For the omission of t before final z, cf. MUNTIN and BATTEN from O.Fr. *montant* and *battant*. The interchange of ol and al is common in mediæval English, and has been dealt with by Kemp Malone in *Modern Philology*, 1922-3.

Poss. 1517, *Churchwardens' A/cs of Stratton, Cornwall* (Archæologia, XLVI. 205). "Paid to John Hacker for possyng of Saugwen ys howse and for makyng of the howse to set the Church tymber in . . . iijjd."

N.E.D. records only in the general sense of "to pound, beat down flat." It here means to plaster. Cf. the use of DAUB, which had in old French the sense of "white-wash, plaster," and in later French meant, according to Cotgrave, "beat, swinge, lamme;" and PUG (which is not noted by N.E.D. in the sense of plaster). N.E.D. derives POSS from O.Fr. *pousser*, but does not account for the change of vowel.

Poukweyn. 1367-9, *Fabric Roll of Rochester Castle*

(Kent Archaeological Society). "To Roger atte Fewe, for i pair of wheels bought of him for the Poukweyn . . . 2s. 6d."

N.E.D. has no record. The word is from M.E. *poken*, *pouken*, "to push," and *wain*, "cart." Cf. CROUD. WEYN, from M.E. *crouden*, "to push."

Purlins or Purloins. To the references given in N.E.D. add the following from the Report of Sir Christopher Wren on St. George's Chapel, Windsor, quoted by St. John Hope in his *Windsor Castle*, 1682: "The purloins are rotted in the tenons . . . cleating the ends of purloins that are drawn or rotten in the tenons."

N.E.D. says the derivation is unascertained. Probably from O.Fr. *porloigner*, Lat. *prolongare*. Among the many meanings of this word Godefroy gives "étendre," and we have a parallel in the English word STRETCHER.

Radling. For reference see CLAMSTAVES. N.E.D. derives RADDLE, "a hurdle," from Nor.-Fr. *reidele*, but in view of the fact that a variant RODDLE is recorded I am inclined to think that RADDLE is a Northern frequentative of ROD. The other variant, RUDDLE, would come from the cognate Scandinavian *rudda*.

Remeneryng. For reference see AYSTER.

Not recorded by N.E.D. It is from O.Fr. *remanier*, "to re-handle, change, alter," L.Lat. (re-) *manizare*, from Lat. *manus*, hand.

Ressaunt. 1478, William of Worcester, *Itinerarium* (Willis' *Architectural Nomenclature*), given in a list of mouldings, and spelt resaut, ressaunt, 1513, *Indenture for the finials of King's College, Cambridge*, "Fynys rysaut gabblettes" (printed rysant, but in most cases it is impossible to distinguish between u and n, in a mediæval MS.).

N.E.D. records, but gives no derivation. The word means an ogee moulding, and is from O.Fr. *ressaut*, from Lat. *resalire*, "to leap back," with intrusive n as in COLANDER, CELANDINE, MESSENGER, and perhaps BLIAUNT from O.Fr. *bliaut*. Littré gives RESSAUT, "terme d'architecture, Saillie formée par quelque partie en dehors d'une ligne ou d'une surface," and "rebound" is an obviously appropriate name for an ogee.

Rhenish-Pipe. *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees Society), 16. "Et in jrenyspipe empto pro reulor et sqwys cementarium cum ij wadetonis 2s. 8d."

No record in N.E.D. A "renys-pipe" is a barrel that has contained Rhenish wine. Cf. same A/cs, 1371, p. 8. "Et in v pipis vacuis pro palis iuxta domum Roberti de Neuton emptis." A "wadeton" must be another "tun" or barrel, but of what kind I have not been able to discover.

Running Door. 1487-8, *A/cs of St. Mary-at-Hill* (E.E.T.S.) "Item, Allowed to Maistres Browne for Reparacions done by her in Carpentrye, in makyng of a Rynnyng dorr betwene Exmoes well and her."

No record in N.E.D. Wright, *Dialect Dictionary*, gives RINWALL, "a partition wall that divides a house from one side to another." Cf. the next word RUNROOFS, and FLYING BUTTRESS.

Runroofs. 1423-4, *A/c Rolls of Durham* (Surtees Society). Repar. domor . . . Super lez Rynrofez inter aulam et cameram manerii de Pyttington et super cameram Senesc. ib'm . . . 47s. 3d."

Not recorded by N.E.D. They were evidently partition roofs between those of the hall and the Seneschal's room. Cf. RUNNING DOOR above.

Slate. 1302-3, *Sacrist Rolls of Ely*, II. 17. "Pro petra

sclat, £6 15s." 1378, *A/cs of the Manor of Wardely, Durham*. "It'm i homini carianti slatston." N.E.D. does not record SLATESTONE till 1392, and SLATE till 1455. In the *A/cs of Whytwell Manor, Lancs* (Whitaker, *History of Whalley*), in 1412-3 occurs a payment for "battering," i.e., breaking up slatestone, and this use of BATTER is not noted by N.E.D. till 1542.

Sledding. c. 1400, *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees Society), 21. "In sleddyng lapidum per Adam Vendilok." N.E.D. has no record till 1755!

Soldering-Irons. 1341-2, *Sacrist Rolls of Ely*, II. 117. "Soudinghirnes pro fabricacione vitri." N.E.D. 1688, when they were used for "Lead Workings."

Splint or **Splitnails.** 1325-6, *Sacrist Rolls of Ely*, II. 60. "In ij M de splette nail ijs vd." *Ibid.* 1345-6. "In iiii M de spleynt-nayle emp. 5/-." No record in N.E.D. They are the same kind of nails as SPRIGS, SPRAGS, q.v. infra, and CHITNAILS, quoted in *Windsor Castle A/cs*, the difference probably being in the size.

Sprag, Sprig. Wright, *Dialect Dictionary*, SPRAG, "a large nail." N.E.D. SPRIG, "a small, slender nail, either wedge-shaped and headless, or square-bodied with a slight head on one side." N.E.D. quotes SPRAG with three other senses. (a) "A shoot, twig, or spray of a plant, shrub or tree." (b) "A stout piece of wood used to check the revolution of a wheel (or roller), usually by inserting it between two of the spokes." (c) "A prop used to support the coal or roof during the working of a seam." It also gives SPROG, "a linch pin," SPRANG, (a) "A shoot or branch," (b) "The rung or round of a ladder," and SPRONG, "a prong." The derivation of SPRAG is from Scandinavian *sprag*, "a twig or spray," found in Denmark (Molbech's *Dictionary*) and Sweden (N.E.D.). From "twig" the meaning "wooden pin" develops. A stout "sprag" could be used as a wooden pin, the rung of a ladder, or to check a wheel. From the sense "shoot of a plant" (usually forked) we obtain the meaning "prong." The name must have been soon transferred to similar objects made of metal, i.e., nails, and to larger objects used for the same purposes as the smaller, i.e., props and linch-pins. Scandinavian *sprag* comes from a Teutonic root *sprak-*, originally "to crackle, split, burst, bud, burgeon, produce shoots," from Indo-Germanic *spark*, "to crackle or burst with a noise." (Skeat.) Possibly SPRIG comes from the same root, with a weakened vowel to indicate smallness. SPRANG and SPRONG show nasalisation: cf. SPRACK, SPRANK, both from Anglo-Saxon *spraec*.

Stairing. 1322-3, *Sacrist Rolls of Ely*, II. 33. "In M iiii c de spikingg pro steyringg . . . in virgis emptis pro steyringg." Not recorded by N.E.D.!

Stertrope. Quoted by N.E.D. with the comment that the meaning is "obscure." But mediæval STERT is a synonym for TAIL, and TAILROPE is a familiar word. Cf. HEADROPE and JOWLROPE, q.v. supra.

Stoneman. 1304, mentioned as a surname in an Inquisition Post Mortem. (British Record Society, XL. 28.)

A "stoneman" is a stonemason, or a mason. N.E.D. has no record till 1912!

Strudding. (2) 1479-80 in the *A/cs of St. Michael's, Bath*. "Et pro octodecim semys virgis . . . iiiijs. Et pro strydyng de le yerdes (rods) et schuppyng (shaping) de spekes eorundem . . . xd. Et cuidam pro factura le Watyll." (1) 1364, *Ibid.* "In ulmorum strudend in Elmehay xjd. ob."

No record in N.E.D. It is from Anglo-Saxon *strydan* or *ge-strydan*, meaning "to spoil, rob, deprive of," and here means stripping the elms of branches and the wattle-rods of leaves. On the meaning of SPEKE see CULMS supra (not noted by N.E.D.). SPEKE is from M.Dutch or Middle Low German SPEKE, "a spoke."

Sturtes. c. 1350, *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight*, I. 171, "his athel sturtes That euer glemered and glent al of grene stones." 1593, *A/cs of the Fraternity of Jesus Mass* (Wilts Record Society), "hookes, twists and stertes for Dore." 1625-6, *A/cs of St. Thomas, Sarum* (*Ibid.*), "for Jrone sturtes for the sowth windoe in the Towre." No record in N.E.D. They are nails of the kind known as studs, and are derived from mediæval STERT, "tail."

Temples. 1422, *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees Society). "Pro virgis, pro templis et wethis (withies) emptis 16d." 1435-6, *A/cs of Manor of Whytwell, Lancs* (Whitaker's *History of Whalley*). "Et solutis cuidam laborario pro prostacione virgarum vocaturum spelles temples et wythes." Wright, *Dialect Dictionary*, TEMPLE RODS, long hazel rods used in holding down thatch.

N.E.D. does not record this sense, but has TEMPLE, "in the hand-loom a pair of flat rods having toothed ends which caught the selvage on each side." For the derivation of this it suggests O.Fr. *temple*, "brow." The interchange of terms dealing with weaving and carpentry, etc., has been noted before. I think the derivation of TEMPLE is rather, through French; the Lat. *templum*, "a roof-timber," which is also the ancestor of TEMPLATE, "a horizontal piece of timber in a wall or spanning a window or doorway." The reason for the extension of meaning is shown by the following definition in the *Encyclopædic Dictionary*, which gives "TEMPLA. Certain timbers introduced in the roofs of temples. They were placed upon the canterii or principal rafters, extending the whole length of the temple from one fastigium to the other, corresponding in situation and use with the common purlins."

A TEMPLUM, then, is not, strictly speaking, a "rafter," as the N.E.D. defines it, but a horizontal timber of the type that we call a STRETCHER, and the name was therefore extended to horizontal timbers with other functions, and finally to the rods in the loom which hold down the selvage, and the thatcher's rods which hold down the thatch, just as the TEMPLA hold down the rafters.

Twitching Ropes. 1479, *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees Society).

"In twichying ropes pro les scaffald." N.E.D. has no record, but gives in 1615 TWITCH, "to draw tight by means of a cord." Cf. with this WELLRAPES, i.e., "welding-ropes" (*A/cs of Ripon*, 1425).

Vanell. c. 1405, *York Fabric Rolls* (Surtees Society). A tiler receives a payment for doing something (illegible) with "vii vanell in parvo carnivico."

No record in N.E.D. From O.Fr. *vanel*, "sorte de tuile," recorded by Godefroy, *Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française*, in 1336.

LEGAL. BUILDING AND ADJOINING OWNERS.

A deferred judgment was recently given by Judge Lindley in a County Court case affecting payment for the use of a share of a party wall.

Plaintiff built his house in 1909, including a party wall with flues and breasts on its outer side. In 1926 defendant built a house making use of the party wall. The question before the learned Judge was as to the value to be paid for share of the wall. Plaintiff claimed half the present-day value, but defendant contended he should only be required to pay half the original cost of construction.

In evidence it was shown that both parties are engaged in the occupation of builders, and his Honour held that the increased cost of building had not put the plaintiff to any additional expense, and therefore defendant should pay half the cost of the actual erection only. It appeared further that plaintiff's figures were based upon an ordinary contract price, giving the usual builder's profit, and the learned Judge held that as the builder was also the owner he was only entitled to be recouped for actual disbursement.

W. E. WATSON [F.].

COMPARATIVE COST OF BUILDING WORK.

The London Building Acts Committee of the R.I.B.A. desire to draw the attention of members to the following extract from the Minutes of the London County Council :

REPORT OF THE HOUSING COMMITTEE.

White Hart Street site, Kennington—Erection of dwellings.

We have considered as to the steps to be taken for the erection of Calstock House and Fowey House, the first two blocks of dwellings on the White Hart Street site, Kennington, comprising, in all, 64 tenements containing 144 rooms with accommodation for 288 persons. We were advised that these two blocks afforded a favourable opportunity of ascertaining definitely whether any economical substitute could be obtained for the type of brick construction usually adopted by the Council for block dwellings. Alternative designs were accordingly prepared, one based on the normal method of brick construction and the other specially adapted to the requirements of steel and concrete; and for the latter design alternatives of (1) a steel frame with external walling entirely of concrete, and (2) a steel frame with external walling of concrete but with brick facing, were included. In addition to the different methods of construction embraced by the drawings and specification, provision was made to enable prices to be submitted for the buildings if constructed of any special material such as reinforced concrete, or by any special method, the drawings in these cases being regarded as indicative only of the requirements as to equipment and accommodation.

Tenders on this basis were accordingly invited by public advertisement on 21st May 1926, and were returnable by 12th July 1926. The undermentioned tenders were received and were opened by the Deputy-

Chairman of the Council under the authority given on 11th May 1926 :—

A.—Normal brick construction.

	£	s.	d.
Lowest Tender—R. J. Rowley, Tottenham	21,752	0	0
Highest Tender—Albert Monk, Lower Edmonton	28,620	0	0

B.—Steel and concrete construction.

	For steel frame with external walling entirely of concrete.			Alternative—For steel frame with external walling of concrete, but with brick facing.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lowest Tender—Rowley Brothers, Limited, Tottenham	28,651	0	0	24,442	0	0
Highest Tender—Albert Monk, Lower Edmonton	34,533	0	0	29,883	0	0

C.—Reinforced concrete construction.

	£
Trussed Concrete Steel Company, Limited, South Kensington	24,762
Allen Fairhead and Sons, Limited, Enfield	28,282

It will be seen that the lowest tender is that of Mr. R. J. Rowley, amounting to £21,752, for buildings of normal brick construction. In every case in which a firm has submitted prices both for brick and steel-frame construction the price for brick construction is considerably lower. The tenders for steel-frame construction show a substantial reduction in every instance if brick facing, instead of concrete throughout, is used for the external walls. The lowest tender for brick construction (£21,752) is equivalent to about £151 a habitable room, for steel-frame construction (£24,442), about £170 a room, and for reinforced concrete construction (£24,762) about £172 a room.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Society is now able, through a leading assurance society, to assist architects (or their clients) in securing the capital required for the purchase of a house on terms which are specially attractive. In the case of an architect who is building his own house according to an approved plan, one half of the loan is advanced when the walls of the house are erected and the roof on.

The amount of the loan is repaid by means of an endowment assurance on the borrower's life. The advantage of this feature is immediately appreciated when it is realised that in the event of the premature death of the assured the loan is paid off by the life assurance and the house is left unencumbered to the assured's dependents.

Allied Societies

NOTTINGHAM AND DERBY ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY

EXTRACT FROM THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT,
MR. H. ALDERMAN DICKMAN [F.]

The Practice of Architecture in Nottingham

In 1876 the population of Nottingham was about 90,000 and the number of practising architects was 32, of whom few if any were members of the R.I.B.A. The membership of our own Society in 1862 was 22. To-day 60 years later the population is about 260,000, the practising architects number 50 (of whom 31 are members of the R.I.B.A.) and the membership of this Society, in Nottingham alone, is 87, of whom 50 are in practice. The increase in the numbers of practising architects is not out of the way, but the fact remains that the increase in the numbers of the profession is out of proportion to the amount of work available, but *not* out of proportion to the quantity of work which should be in the hands of architects in private practice.

Up to the year 1902, when a very contentious Education Act was passed, it was common custom for all commissions for public buildings of any size (this applies locally if we omit police stations) to be placed in the hands of private practitioners, either directly, or by way of open or limited competition; the office of "Public Architect" was practically unknown outside H.M.'s Office of Works. With the passing of the Act mentioned came the formation of architects' departments in connection with most of the Education Authorities appointed. These have gradually developed into city and county architects' departments, or departments administered by the city engineer or the county surveyor, and, to quote our own particular case, the department has grown until to-day we find them not only building schools, but town halls, libraries, baths and public washhouses, generating stations, covered markets, abattoirs, mental hospitals, school clinics, tram sheds and garages, cemetery chapels, shops and offices and even war memorials.

Leaving public work we come to that which is of a semi-public nature, such as banks, insurance offices, etc. The amalgamation of the principal banks has produced a central authority, usually located in London, and with it has disappeared that local connection which formerly existed between the manager and his customers. Whilst a certain amount of work is deputed to a few provincial architects there is a distinct tendency towards the employment of a resident architect or of a chosen few. Similar conditions prevail in insurance companies and other kindred institutions. In addition many large public companies—themselves often controlling subsidiary concerns—employ an architect and staff to carry out their building projects.

As to commercial work, our field of opportunity is restricted by the formation of multiple-shop companies who employ a so-called architectural staff, but a more disquieting feature in this section is the invasion of our domain by those who on other occasions seek business

from or through us. I refer to ferro-concrete and structural steel firms, shop fitters, furnishing firms, and last, but not least, the ordinary building contractor.

It is an old saying that every Englishman considers himself a born architect, but he would probably confine his pretensions to work of a purely domestic character. Now, in this section of our practice—which is by far the largest field of work common to most practitioners—we find a great amount of business is done to-day by companies formed to provide and sell the completed house and garden (with garage). Much is done by the speculative builder as of yore, and to-day a new type of "born architect" exists who obtains a design, for a nominal sum, from one of the many illustrated papers devoting a section of their contents to the reproduction of designs for houses or bungalows. I have seen such publication actually advising the non-employment of an architect.

Domestic work outside the architects' practice I mention as the last item, but not the least, since dwellings for the people occupy the larger portion of land developed. Housing as understood since 1919 must be referred to because although it is supposed to be provided for what is termed the working-class, the larger number I should imagine are occupied—owing to the very high rents obtaining—by those who in pre-war days would have built their own, or bought houses erected as a speculation. The "tail-end" of housing has produced the "Subsidy" type which serves to disfigure the landscape in every direction, showing, in almost every case, the lack of an architect's control.

With reference to public work in which politics wields so large and so unfair an influence it is obvious we shall not obtain our just dues by the value of our local vote; but I certainly think we should take a keener interest in local affairs, either individually or collectively. Do not think I am suggesting the obtainment of influence on local bodies for the sole purpose of public work for architects, but I have in mind the foolish idea so often put forward as to the costly method of building by "direct labour." This particular ingredient of nationalisation is actually in existence as far as architecture is concerned, and, to our detriment as architects first, and ratepayers afterwards, is constantly being extended. Undoubtedly this fallacy should have been tackled in its early growth, and one can but hope that we in failing to resist it were more concerned for the improvement of art than the welfare of architects.

A word as to business ability. It is often stated that the architect by virtue of the practice of an art is not, and cannot be, a business man; indeed, a popular idea obtains he is a person who makes drawings only, and the prettier the drawing the greater, perhaps, his reputation. Such an illusion needs to be dispelled. We must each of us keep abreast of the times in all matters relating to building and be capable of producing for our clients good results at a reasonable cost. The architect who cannot advise the prospective building owner on site value, cost of building, and rents obtainable in the projected commission, has not much hope of success.

Advertisement plays so large a part in modern business that the architect is sometimes full of vain regrets as to the curtailment of his opportunities in this direction; but

does he make the most of those he is entitled to use? I think not. Some are diffident with regard to putting their name on the notice board of a new job; but why? How are the public to know whether it is merely a builder's job, a municipal job or the work of a man in private practice with his living to make? Of course, there are occasions when certain conditions obtain, or where the client has claimed his right to call the tune unduly which may produce a desire not to advertise the work in progress, but the architect should at every opportunity make his presence felt.

We do not, as a long established Society, make the most of our position as an authoritative body on questions of art as affecting the public weal. I venture to think that if our Society had possessed the influence its years and work should have provided for it, the beautiful park of Wollaton would not have been ruined or the rebuilding of Park Street be so free of restrictions as to make one wonder if our City Council has any regard for beauty or even seamliness. As a learned Society we have not had in the past a good enough press, but this is largely our own fault. There is ample opportunity to-day for us to further our influence and the general interest in architecture by keeping the public well informed of all matters relating to architecture by way of what is now a more sympathetic local press. Another suggestion with regard to education of the public in architecture is one from the Board of Architectural Education, that lectures should be given in the secondary schools by members of our Society. This I think an excellent suggestion.

With reference to the curtailment of our opportunities in commercial and domestic work, it should be possible for us to come to some arrangement with the Builders' Organisation, and I think a deputation on this matter long overdue. As to the smaller class of housing in which the speculative builder will work his will sooner or later—the sooner the better from the tax- and rate-payers' point of view—I think something might be done with the House Builders' Association. Architects as a whole have had little to do with this large portion of building, but none the less they are often associated with its baneful effects. The Housing Schemes have proved that a satisfactory scale of fees can be applied to such work, and I think the builders of such property would be prepared to consider decent architectural design with details at a small charge, for we all of us know that property of this type cannot afford anything like the ordinary scale. We also know that such property need not cost any more and can be infinitely more pleasing in appearance if properly designed and detailed. The same remarks apply in a similar fashion to the slightly larger type of domestic work, say those costing from £500 to £750 per house.

I have briefly indicated some of the causes I consider responsible for the lack of standing of our Society and the state of the profession generally, and I think you will agree that lack of the slightest representation in local politics accounts for much, and our own lack of enterprise in other directions for the remainder. We have congratulated ourselves recently on our improved activities as a Society, but undoubtedly we have still a

long way to go to attain that position of influence for the good of architecture and the position of architects; therefore I would ask for the strong and continued support of the R.I.B.A. and its Allied Societies in connection with the Registration Bill which has been drafted and which, we hope, may soon be on the Statute Book.

Obituary

JOHN WILSON WALKER [F.].

Mr. Walker died at Aberdeen in consequence of having been knocked down by a motor car on 18 November, at the age of forty-seven. In 1896 he entered the offices of Messrs. Ellis and Wilson, architects, Aberdeen, as a pupil. On completion of his articles in 1901 he became an assistant to Messrs. Niven and Wigglesworth. In 1906 he became a partner in the firm of Messrs. Wilson and Walker, Aberdeen, and assisted in carrying on a general practice in the north of Scotland. He was elected an Associate in 1905 and a Fellow in 1902. He was also a Fellow of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland. Mr. Walker was mobilised in the first days of the war and was demobilised with the rank of Major in 1919.

CHARLES HENRY CHANNON [F.].

Mr. Channon, who died recently at Malton, Yorkshire, was born at Cheltenham in 1854. His early education was at Cheltenham Grammar School. He occupied a prominent position as an architect in Malton as the head of the firm of Messrs. C. H. Channon and Sons. For many years he was the architect to Earl Fitzwilliam's Estate, Malton, where many examples of his work are to be found. He was elected a Fellow in 1899 and in 1901-1902 was president of the York Architectural Society, and represented that body on the Council of the R.I.B.A. in 1902.

D. B. KORA [L.].

Dahyabhai Balabhai Kora was born at Kaira, Bombay, India, in September, 1886. After receiving his early education in Gondal, he graduated in engineering from the Poona College in 1908, where he held various scholarships. Later he served for about ten years in the P.W.D.'s of such progressive States as Baroda and Gondal and the C.P. Government. Thereafter he joined the Nawanagar State in 1918. During his nine years' connection with the State he was in charge of the Irrigation, P.W.D. and City Planning Departments. During this period he designed and constructed many important architectural and monumental works, including new roads, bridges, irrigation, sanitary, city improvement and town planning works, costing in all more than a million pounds sterling. Many of the public and State buildings by which the city of Jamnagar has attained the reputation of being the most beautiful in Kathiawad were designed and erected under his supervision. He was an able engineer and a skilful designer and carried out his works with a high sense of duty.

In spite of the onerous duties of his post, he kept himself in touch with the progress of engineering science in foreign countries. He was a member of various professional institutions chief amongst which were the Society of Engineers, the Institutes of Structural Engineers, Municipal and County Engineers, Royal Sanitary Institute and the Institute of Indian Engineers. He was also associated with the American Institute and the Royal Institute of British Architects. He contributed many important papers at various Engineering Conferences.

R.I.B.A. PROBATIONERS.

Since September 1926 the following have been registered as Probationers of the Royal Institute :

AIANO : LEONARD GEORGE MACKLEDON, 246 Vauxhall Bridge Road, Victoria.
 ALDRIDGE : ROWLAND DE WINTON, Bankton, Lower Kingswood, Surrey.
 ALMIROTT : ANDREW FREDERICK, 11 Dewhurst Road, Cheshunt, Herts.
 AMDEKAR : VIRESHWAR NILKANTH, 14 Ghatkoparwala's Chawe, Mugbhat, Bombay 4.
 ANDREWS : EDWIN DOUGLAS, "Locksley," Princess Road, Sea Point, Cape Town, S.A.
 ARCHER : HILARY, "Lissant Mount," Fairview Road, Oxtou, Birkenhead.
 ARKCOLL : PERCY BRADWELL, "Heathfield," Lawton Road, Alsager, Stoke-on-Trent.
 ARMITAGE : HAROLD MARSHALL ARMITAGE, 43 Blenheim Crescent, W.11.
 ASGHAR : SYED ALI, c.o. School of Art, 167 Renfrew Street, Glasgow.
 BAMBER : STANLEY WATMOUGH, 5 Kenilworth Square, Smithills, Bolton, Lancs.
 BARKER : FRANCES VIOLET JANE, 25 Blackheath Park, S.E.3.
 BARRAND : RONALD, Gatton Lodge, Rhiwbina, Cardiff.
 BATES : BERTRAM HAROLD, 87 Alliance Avenue, Hull, Yorks.
 BATH : CHARLES GEORGE, 1 Clare Street East, South Shore, Blackpool.
 BECK : RICHARD THEODORE, 4 Mount Avenue, Ealing, W.5.
 BEVAN : CHARLES SHERLOCK, 49 Waldemar Avenue, Ealing, W.13.
 BIDMEAD : KENNETH ANDREW, "Tramore," Elburton, South Devon.
 BISHOP : JOHN WILLIAM, 42, Sandringham Road, Cardiff, South Wales.
 BLACKBOURN : GEOFFREY ROY, 355 High Road, Tottenham, N.15.
 BLACKER : GRAHAME AMBROSE, c.o. J. Pearn-Lewis, Canada House, Baldwin Street, Bristol.
 BLADES : BEATRICE AGNES, 13 Buckleigh Road, Streatham.
 BLEAZARD : JOHN LEWIS, "Lyndhurst," 13 Park Avenue, Clitheroe, Lancs.
 BOARDMAN : HUMPHREY COLMAN, How Hill, Ludham, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.
 BOLLON : CYRIL EDWARD, 1A Essex Road, Acton, W.3.
 BOLSOVER : GERALD, Ashton-Rathbone Hall, Ullet Road, Liverpool.
 BRAMHAM : EDWARD, Bar Lane, Stanley, Wakefield.
 BRAYSHAW : KATHLEEN ORREY, 22 Cleveland Road, Huddersfield.
 BRIGGS : JOHN WILFRED, Greyhound Hotel, York Road, Leeds.
 BROAD : LEYTON SAMUEL, 1 Moor View, Keyham Barton, Devonport.
 BRODIE : MARGARET BRASH, 70 Oakfield Avenue, Hillhead, Glasgow.
 BROWN : CLIFFORD WILLIAM, 102 Burlington Road, Dewsbury Road, Leeds.
 BROWN : THOMAS, 24 Wakeman Road, Kensal Rise, N.W.10.
 BROWNLEE : GEORGE CLIFFORD, "Rathfarnham," Caledonian Road, West Hartlepool.
 BURCHELL : NOEL EDMUND IRONSIDE, "Norwood," 72 Canaan Lane, Edinburgh, Scotland.
 CAIRNS : JAMES BROWN, 16 Craigpark Drive, Dennistoun, Glasgow.
 CAUSLEY : HARRY ERNEST, 17 Wilton Street, Wilton, Taunton, Somerset.
 CHACKETT : LESLIE ARTHUR, Waxland Road, Halesowen, Birmingham.

CHAPMAN : EDWIN BRECKON, "Ivydene," Stoughton Road Stoneygate, Leicester.
 CHOLMONDELEY : HUGH, Anderson Manor, Blandford, Dorset.
 CLARK : FREDERICK VICTOR WATSON, Yew Tree Cottage, Owston Ferry, via Doncaster.
 COLBORNE : WALTER JOHN, "The Quinton," Normandy, near Guildford, Surrey.
 COLEMAN : ERNEST DOUGLAS, "Pharelands," Searle Street, Crediton, Devon.
 COLLIE : ROBERT ANDERSON, 5 Abbey Drive, Glasgow, W.2.
 COOK : DOUGLAS MAWSON, 5 Lancaster Road, Hampstead, N.W.3.
 CORDINER : ALBERT DICK, 26 Midlothian Drive, Shawlands, Glasgow.
 CORTIS : HERBERT WILLIAM "Inglennook," Uplands Road, Drayton, near Cosham, Hants.
 COTTON : ARTHUR CALVALEY, 50 Shrewsbury Road, Oxtou, Birkenhead, Cheshire.
 COULBY : THOMAS ERNEST, 115 Windmill Lane, Sneinton, Nottingham.
 COX : FRANK RUSSELL, Stowe House, Knowle, Warwickshire.
 COX : WILLIAM JOHN PATERSON, 3 Allenby Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23.
 CROWTHER : JAMES LEONARD, 32 Northbrook Street, Chapel-Allerton, Leeds.
 DAMSTRA : WILHELMINA CHRISTINA, "Endsleigh," Upper Orange Street, Oranjestad, Cape Town.
 DARBYSIRE : LESLIE, 8 Oliver Terrace, Oliver Street, Nottingham.
 DARROLL : WILLIAM WALTER, "Salamanca," Main Road, Wynberg, S.A.
 DAVIDSON : JOHN GEORGE, 8 Manor Place, Cults, Aberdeen.
 DAVIES : EVAN HUGH, "Glanogwy," Brynmenyn, near Bridgend.
 DAVIS : FRANK CECIL, 22 Guildhall Street, Lincoln.
 DEAN : STANLEY FAERS, 7 Southey Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.
 DENNY : THOMAS JAMES, 107 Narbonne Avenue, Clapham, S.W.4.
 DILWORTH : ROBERT, c.o. 33 Lincroft Street, Moss Side, Manchester.
 DOE : HAROLD EDMUND, 150 Effia Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.
 DOFFMAN : HAROLD, 82 Broad Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.
 DOWNING : SAMUEL, "Yew Tree," 2 Albion Road, West Bromwich.
 DRY : THOMAS JAN, 23 Union Street, Cape Town, South Africa.
 DUGGAN : DANIEL MICHAEL, Connaught Club, 75 Seymour Street, W.2.
 DUMBLE : ALAN, 3 Roseville Street, Sunderland.
 DUNCAN : THOMAS NEWHALL, 63 Nile Grove, Edinburgh.
 DYER : LEONARD STACEY, 62 Silverdale Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.
 EDWARDS : EDWARD GERALD WALTON, "The Homestead," Lemsford Road, St. Albans, Herts.
 ELLICOTT : LANGFORD PANNELL, 6 Gordon Mansions, Barnet, Herts.
 ELLIS : HAROLD GEORGE, 16 Sandiways Road, Wallasey, Cheshire.
 ELLIS : HAROLD HARPER, "Penkenna," Abbotswood, Guildford.
 FAIRCLOUGH : ARTHUR BASIL ROWLAND, 9 Victoria Road, Waterloo, Liverpool.
 FARMER : HENRY COLLINGWOOD, 34 Temple Fortune Lane, N.W.11.
 FARQUHAR : ROWLAND EDWARD, 255 South Lambeth Road, S.W.8.
 FARROW : JOHN WILFORD, Oxford Chambers, East London, South Africa.
 FELCE : EVELINE, 31 King's Road, Willesden Green, N.W.10.

- FENTON : EDWARD LOUIS, 23 Silver Hill Road, Eccleshall, Sheffield.
- FYANS : NORMAN HARRY, 1 Callander Road, Fairfield, Liverpool.
- GIBBERD : FREDERICK ERNEST, Clarendon House, Clarendon Street, Earlsdon, Coventry.
- GOFFEY : ALBERT EDWARD, 436 East Park Road, Leicester.
- GOODAIR : ALFRED GEORGE, "Listowel," 3 Inhurst Road, Portsmouth, Hants.
- GOODSELL : EDMUND RICHARD, "Bon Holme," Napier Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent.
- GORDON : ANDREW FREDERICK SANDEMAN, 233 Wellesley Road, Methel, Fife, N.B.
- GOURLEY : ERIC MACAULAY EDINE, 248 West George Street, Glasgow.
- GRAY : SYLVIA CHARITY, 50 FitzGeorge Avenue, W.14.
- GRICE : RICHARD GERALD, Cross House, Bootle, Cumberland.
- HALSALL : BASIL, 3 Abbey Gardens, Birkdale, Southport.
- HAMILTON : ARCHIBALD OLIPHANT, 71 Langside Road, Newlands, Glasgow.
- HAMILTON : HUMPHREY ALLEN, 22 St. Mary Abbot's Terrace, Kensington, W.14.
- HARDOUN : MAURICE EUGENE, 36 Mount Nod Road, Streatham, S.W.16.
- HARGREAVES : EDWIN, Temple Street, Sidmouth.
- HARGROVES : AMY MURIEL, 62 St. George's Road, Golders Green, N.W.11.
- HARPER : FREDERICK WALTER, 3 Southbank Street, Leek, Staffs.
- HARPER : DENIS RAWNSLEY, The Pharmacy, Starbeck, Hartogate.
- HARRIS : CECIL JOHN, 76K Trowbridge Road, Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts.
- HAYWOOD : NANCIE BROWNING, 8 Bewick Road, Gateshead-on-Tyne.
- HESLOP : JOHN LOWES, 156 Chester Road, Sunderland.
- HOLFORD : WILLIAM GRAHAM, 38 Ullet Road, Liverpool.
- HOLT : ARTHUR NEVILLE, Morlan, Graham Road, West Kirby.
- HOMER : WILLIAM HENRY, 92 Bromford Lane, Erdington, Birmingham.
- HOMER : WILLIAM ELEY, 45 High Street, Netherton, near Dudley, Worcestershire.
- HONIBALL : THOMAS OCHSE, c.o. P. Milne Duncan, 73 St. George's Street, Cape Town.
- HOPE : JOHN LEONARD, 77 Brecknock Road, Camden Town, N.7.
- HORTON : CYRIL CHARLES, 53 Ponsonby Avenue, Antrim Road, Belfast, Ireland.
- HUDSON : JAMES GODFREY, 373 Central Drive, Blackpool, Lancashire.
- HUGHES : HUBERT JOHN, The Vicarage, Chepstow, Mon.
- HUGHES : JOHN, School of Architecture, Liverpool University.
- HUMPHREYS : CHARLES RICHARD, 198 Charlton Lane, Charlton, S.E.7.
- HYETT : FREDERICK LESLIE, 169 Clapham Park Road, Clapham, Park, S.W.4.
- INGLIS : COLIN WILLIAM ANDERSON, 10 Canynge Road, Clifton, Bristol.
- IRVING : DONALD HUDSON, c.o. Marconi International Marine Communication Co., Ltd., Wittett Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, India.
- IRWIN : NORMAN LINDSAY, 53 Haypark Avenue, Belfast, North Ireland.
- JACKSON : RICHARD JOHN LAURENCE, The Knoll, Guisborough, North Yorks.
- JAMES : ROLAND PHILLIP, 8 Lower Parade, Exmouth, South Devon.
- JARRATT : HERBERT STANLEY, Penrhyn Lodge, Picton Road, Ramsgate.
- JOHNSON : HENRY ARTHUR, 20 Priory Place, Doncaster.
- JOHNSTON : ALAN CONNOR, 22 Camp Street, Gardens, Cape Town, South Africa.
- JONES : EDGAR ARTHUR, "Maybank," 59 Melbourne Road, Coventry.
- JONES : HAROLD MAURICE, Cambridge House, 344 High Street, Bangor, North Wales.
- KENYON : GEORGE, 2 Wellington Field, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
- KING : ELIZABETH STEVENSON, 26 Regent Park Square, Glasgow, S.1.
- KNIGHTON : PHILIP HAROLD, May Cottage, Hepthorne Lane, near Chesterfield.
- KNOWLES : HERBERT JAMES, 59 Hampton Road, Southport, Lancs.
- LAWTON : JOHN, 4 Lane Ends, Dunston-on-Tyne.
- LEICESTER : OSBORNE HOWARD, c.o. Lanchester, Lucas and Lodge, 19 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
- LISTER : LESLIE WILLIAM, "Lindow," 10 Grassfield Avenue, Lower Broughton, Manchester.
- LLOYD-THOMSON : STEWART, Overseas Club, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1.
- LOVETT : WILLIAM FRANCIS BENJAMIN, 34 Cartwright Gardens, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.
- LOWE : GEORGE CHARLES, 35 Dalberg Road, Brixton, S.W.2.
- LUKE : HIM SAU, 4 Hau Fung Lane, Ship Street, Hong-Kong.
- MACDONALD : GEORGE SUTHERLAND, c.o. Mrs. Leslie, 55 Bon Accord Street, Aberdeen.
- MACKENZIE : KENNETH RONALD, School of Architecture, Liverpool University.
- MARKS : JOYCE, "Aalsmeer," Regent Street, Stoke-on-Trent.
- MARWICK : THOMAS WALTER, 43 York Place, Edinburgh.
- MASON : STANLEY CYRIL, 54 St. Mary's Road, Prittlewell, Essex.
- MASSEY : EDWARD FRANCIS, Laburnum House, Manchester Road, near Warrington.
- MAY : EDWARD WILSON, "Greenacres," Old Bracknell, Berks.
- MCGREGOR : ALAN ROY, 13 Ovington Road, Cardiff.
- MEALINGS : RICHARD FREDERICK, 100 Bristol Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
- MELDON : AUSTIN GEORGE PUGIN, 2 Old Mill Lane, Formby, Lancs.
- MERCHANT : YAHYABHOY CASUMJI, c.o. Gregson, Batley and King, Fort Bombay, India.
- MITCHELL : CHARLES MARCUS FITZ-WILLIAM, c.o. James Morris, Union Castle Building, Cape Town.
- MORRISON : ARTHUR BAIN, 34 Marchmont Road, Edinburgh.
- MORTER : PHILIP SIDNEY PELHAM, 26 Princes Avenue, Liverpool.
- MORTIMER : GEOFFREY ERNEST, 9 East Avenue, Bournemouth, Hants.
- MORTIMER : LEONARD, 50 Church Street, Trowbridge, Wilts.
- MUDD : FRANCIS WILLIAM, 9 Fern Bank, Otley, Yorks.
- MUMMERY : JOHN FRANK, Wallbridge Hotel, Frome, Somerset.
- NAPOLITANO : FREDERICK, 35 Theobalds Road, W.C.1.
- NARIELWALLA : NARIMAN DADABHOY, Contractors Building, Khetwadi, Back Road, Bombay, India.
- NELSON : JOHN OUGHTRED, 11 Conyers Avenue, Birkdale, Southport.
- NEWTON : FRANK ARTHUR, 6 Dunollie Place, Kentish Town, N.W.5.
- NICHOLL : FRANK, 42 Clive Street, Stoneyholme, Burnley.
- NIXON : ALEC GEORGE, The Laurels, Derby Road, Breaston, Derbyshire.
- O'FLYNN : EDMOND, Lee Villa, Sundays Well, Cork, Ireland.
- OLLEY : BERNARD WILLIAM JAMES, 2 Bourne Road, Colchester, Essex.
- O'RORKE : EDWARD BRIAN, 14 Ovington Street, Chelsea, S.W.
- ORPEN : TERENCE FRANCIS MORIARTY, "Rosendal," Main Road, Rondebosch, South Africa.

ORCELL : JOSEPH WILSON, Cliff House, New Road, Radcliffe, Lancs.
 OWEN : HERBERT, "Gadlys," Monmouth Road, Wallasey, Cheshire.
 PANTER : FREDERICK, 25 Olive Avenue, Long Eaton, Derbyshire.
 PATTERSON : JOHN, Bellevue, Ladybank, Fife.
 PEERMAHOMED : ABDULLA MAHOMED, c.o. Architectural Association, 34 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1.
 PEIRIS : PETER HENRY WILSON, Y.M.C.A. Students' Branch, Lamington Road, Bombay, India.
 PIERCE : DUDLEY, 5 Temple Fortune House, Golders Green, N.W.
 PITTENDRICH : HECTOR BERESFORD, 99 Kenlor Road, Tooting, S.W.17.
 PLANT : WALTER GEOFFREY, Hall Cross Cottage, Doncaster, Yorks.
 POTTS : ALAN EDWARD, "Lennox," Poulton-le-Fylde.
 POULTON : DENIS, 2 Wellington Square, Oxford.
 POWNALL : FREDERICK CHARLES WILLIAM, 70 Loinsdale Road, Oxford.
 PRESTON : CONSTANCE WINIFRED, 7 Hillsleigh Road, W.8.
 PRINCE : ARTHUR, c.o. Mrs. Harrison, The Broadway, St. Ives, Hants.
 PROFFITT : NORMAN WEDGWOOD, 62 Jesson Road, Walsall, Staffs.
 QUILLIAM : GEORGE DAVID, 268 Huron Street, Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada.
 RAYNOR : GEOFFREY, 41 Kensington Road, Barnsley.
 REES : LISTER PHILIP, Fortis Green, The Common, Whitchurch, Glam.
 REID : JAMES EUGENE, 63 Ashwell Road, Manningham, Bradford, Yorks.
 ROTH : STANLEY HENRY JAMES, c.o. The Architectural Association, 35 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 ROWBOTHAM : FREDERICK WILLIAM, School House, Eastington, Stonehouse, Glos.
 SCAIFE : EDGAR FREDERICK, 3 Beech Road, Stockport.
 SCOTT : THOMAS GEORGE BIRCHALL, "Glaslyn," London Road, Brentwood, Essex.
 SENIOR : FRANK, 3 West Park, Harrogate.
 SHACKLETON : JOHN, "Moorcroft," Park Road, Littleborough, near Manchester.
 SHAW : MARION MITCHELL, "Lynwood," St. Meddan's Street, Troon, Ayrshire.
 SILVA : JAMES FREDERICK LEOPOLD DE, c.o. Messrs. Richardson and Co., 26 King Street, St. James's, S.W.
 SIMMS : ERIC, 15 Linley Road, Hartshill, Stoke-on-Trent.
 SKELCHER : PHILIP, 65 Evelyn Road, Sparkhill, Birmingham.
 SLEIGH : ALISON, 16 Gordon Square, W.C.1.
 SMITH : CYRIL BERTRAM, 3 Bedesman's Lane, St. Mary's, Bedford.
 SMITH : ALFRED, 11 Victor Street, Heywood, Lancs.
 SMITH : EWART TRIST ASHLEY, 5 Baxter Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
 SNOW : HARRY ALEXANDER, "Grafton," Powderham Road, Newton Abbot, South Devon.
 SOUSTER : ERNEST HICKS STRAFFORD, Trafford House, Marryat Road, Wimbledon Common.
 STEPHENS : CLIFFORD HENRY, Shelfield Lodge, Henbury Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
 STOUT : HARRY BRANTHWAITE, Laurel Bank, Whitehaven.
 STRINGER : GEORGE JAMES WILLIAM, 51A, Tremaine Road, Anerley, S.E.20.
 SUDBURY : FRANCIS TATHAM, "Wayside," Longfield Lane, Ilkeston.
 SURTEES : JOHN, 14 Hylton Terrace, North Shields.
 TANTON : HUBERT JOHN, "Chartleigh," Beach Road, Three Anchor Bay, C.P., South Africa.
 TAYLOR : LESLIE LAMB, St. John Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TENNISON : ALAN HARRY FARRIES, 355 Anlaby Road, Hull.
 THAKUR : KHANDERAO PANDURANG, Offices of Military Lands Scheme, 1 Willoughby Road, Marine Lines, Bombay, India.
 THOMAS : CATHERINE CELIA HARTLAND, 2 Codrington Place, Clifton, Bristol.
 THOMAS : MARION PAULINE HARTLAND, 2 Codrington Place, Clifton, Bristol.
 THUILL : DONALD ALLEN, 19 Elliston Road, Redland, Bristol.
 TROUTON : ANNE MABEL OLIVIA, 39 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 TURNER : CHARLES AUSTIN CHARLEWOOD, 76D Holland Park, W.11.
 TURNER : RICHARD, 574 Caledonian Road, Holloway, N.7.
 TWEDDELL : NOEL, 22 Beverley Gardens, Cullercoats, Northumberland.
 UNSWORTH : TOM, "Ivydene," Cross Copp, Heysham Road,, Morecambe.
 VARCOE : LEO CYRIL FRANCIS, 2 Hilary Road, W.12.
 WHITEHEAD : FRANK, 12 Granville Street, Berry Hill, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire.
 WHITTINGHAM : ARTHUR BENSLEY, The Bishop's House, Ipswich.
 WILKINSON : AUSTIN, 2 Peart Street, Burnley, Lancs.
 WILKINSON : HAROLD HERBERT, 23 Bibby's Lane, Bootle.
 WILLIAMS : JONATHAN WINSTON, 4 Bod Idris, Brymbo, near Wrexham.
 WOLLEDGE : HENRY CHARLES, 117 Rowlands Road, Worthing Sussex.
 WOODS : HAROLD JOSEPH, 37 Manor Hill, Birkenhead.
 WOOLLEY : FREDERICK ERNEST, 268 Woodborough Road, Nottingham.
 WYNESS : JAMES FENTON, 45 Salisbury Terrace, Aberdeen.

THE R.I.B.A. STATUTORY EXAMINATIONS.

At the last Statutory Examination for District Surveyors and the Examination for Building Surveyors under local authorities ten candidates presented themselves, and it is thought that attention should be called to these examinations as being well worth the consideration of students of architecture. The subjects included in the examinations are all of direct practical interest to architects, and a sound knowledge of them is indispensable to those who wish to practise good architecture, so that not only those who propose applying for appointments either as district surveyors or building surveyors benefit from having passed the examinations, but students who want to have guidance in their studies also benefit.

The study of the Metropolitan Building Acts is of value not only to the metropolitan architect, but also to those who practise in the provinces and occasionally do work under London district surveyors.

The next examinations will be held on 19, 20 and 21 October 1927, and the closing date for applications is 3 October. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.

R.I.B.A. (ARCHIBALD DAWNAY) SCHOLARSHIPS.

An exhibition of the work submitted in competition for the R.I.B.A. (Archibald Dawnay) Scholarships, the awards of which have recently been announced, will be held in the R.I.B.A. Galleries from December 20 to 23, inclusive. The exhibition will be open between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m.

ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM, OXFORD.

PROPOSED WINDOW TO SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN.

The Council of the R.I.B.A. opened in July of this year a subscription list to enable members to contribute to the cost of placing a window in the Old Ashmolean building at Oxford as a memorial of Sir Christopher Wren.

The design will be Sir Christopher's coat of arms in a cartouche to pair with the Ashmole Memorial Window.

The following is a complete list of the subscriptions which have been received from members of the Institute. Mr. T. P. Marwick [F.], who had already subscribed a guinea, has now given the sum of £27 15s. 6d. to complete the required amount, which is estimated at £65.

	£	s.	d.
Mr. R. Langton Cole [F.]	1	1	0
Mr. T. Harold Hughes [A.]	1	1	0
Sir Banister Fletcher [Vice-President R.I.B.A.]	1	1	0
Mr. E. Stanley Hall [Hon. Secretary R.I.B.A.]	1	1	0
Messrs. Wm. and T. R. Milburn [FF.]	1	1	0
Mr. Louis de Soissons [F.]	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas P. Marwick [F.]	1	1	0
Mr. P. Leslie Waterhouse [R.F.]	1	1	0
Mr. Edward Maufe [F.]	2	2	0
Mr. W. D. Caröe [F.]	1	1	0
Professor J. G. A. Stegall [H.A.]	0	10	6
Major E. C. P. Monson [F.]	1	1	0
Mr. E. Guy Dawber [President R.I.B.A.]	1	1	0
Mr. S. D. Kitson [F.]	1	1	0
Sir William W. Portal, Bart. [H.A.]	1	1	0
The Rt. Hon. Lord Riddell [H.A.]	1	1	0
Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A. [F.]	1	1	0
Sir Charles Walston, Litt.D. [H.A.]	1	1	0
Mr. Oswald P. Milne [F.]	0	10	6
Messrs. Niven and Wigglesworth [FF.]	1	1	0
Mr. W. H. Godfrey [F.]	0	10	0
Mr. Horace Field [F.]	1	1	0
Mr. Beresford Pite [F.]	1	1	0
Mr. W. Talbot Brown [F.]	1	1	0
Professor Hubert Worthington [A.]	0	10	6
Mr. John Murray [F.]	1	1	0
Mr. A. N. Prentice [F.]	2	2	0
Frank J. Potter [F.]	0	10	6
Sir Edwin Cooper [F.]	1	1	0
J. Alfred Gotch [F.]	1	1	0
Mowbray A. Green [F.]	1	1	0
Sir Edwin Lutyens [F.]	2	2	0
Mr. F. A. Richards [F.]	1	0	0
Mr. Norman Culley [F.]	1	1	0
Mr. Ronald P. Jones [F.]	1	1	0
Mr. T. P. Marwick [F.]	27	15	6
	65	0	0

LONDON STREET ARCHITECTURE
MEDAL JURY.

The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, on the recommendation of the Art Standing Committee, have decided to strengthen the personnel and add to the representative character of the London Street Architecture Medal Jury by inviting the Corporation of the City of London, the London County Council and the

Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee each to appoint one representative to serve on the jury.

The following appointments have now been made by these bodies :—

The Corporation of the City of London : Alderman Josiah Gunton, F.R.I.B.A.

The London County Council : Mr. William Hunt, J.P., Vice-Chairman of the L.C.C.

The Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee : Alderman George A. Lansdown, F.R.I.B.A.

Notices

THE FIFTH GENERAL MEETING.

The Fifth General Meeting (Ordinary) of the Session 1926-27 will be held on Monday, 3 January 1927, at 8 p.m., for the following purposes :

To read the Minutes of the General Meeting (Ordinary) held on 13 December 1926 ; formally to admit members attending for the first time since their election or transfer.

To read the following paper : "Mosaics," by Mr. Boris Anrep.

VISITS TO BUILDINGS.

A visit has been arranged by the Art Standing Committee to take place on Saturday, 8 January 1927, to Adelaide House, London Bridge, and St. Magnus' the Martyr.

As the number of tickets to be issued for the visit must be limited, members who wish to take part are requested to apply as early as possible to the Secretary, R.I.B.A.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

14 February 1927.

The following applications for election have been received. Notice of any objection or other communication respecting the candidates must be sent to the Secretary for submission to the Council prior to Monday, 17 January 1927.

AS FELLOWS (19).

BROWN : WALTER JAMES [A. 1919], 30 Lower Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin ; 4 Grosvenor Square, Dublin.

COLERIDGE : PAUL HUMPHREY, M.C. [A. 1919], 14 North Audley Street, W. ; Stannershill Farm, Chobham, Surrey.

DAVIES : EDWARD CECIL [A. 1919], 44 Great Russell Street, W.C.1 ; Abbotsford, Earlswood, Surrey.

EASTON : JOHN MURRAY [A. 1921], 36 Bedford Square, W.C.1 ; 12 Ladbroke Square, W.11.

FOSTER : ALFRED HERBERT [A. 1900], Town Hall, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia ; Hendra, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

GAYMER : BERNARD PRESTON [A. 1914], Gilgie, Kenya Colony.

GOODCHILD, WILLIAM [A. 1910], 9 Quay Street, Cardiff : Clynderwen, Llandaff, Glam.

HAWLEY : CHARLES DEARMAN [A. 1914], Tilehurst, West Street, Ewell, Surrey.

HENDERSON : COLONEL WILLIAM ALEXANDER, C.M.G., D.S.O. V.D. [A. 1923], Brougham Chambers, Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia ; Harwood, Yarrbat Avenue, Balwyn, Melbourne, Australia.

MENNIE : FREDERICK EDWARD [A. 1911], 11 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2 ; 311 Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green, E.2 ; 96 Kinfauns Road, Goodmayes, Essex.

MOODIE : THOMAS ANDERSON [A. 1900], Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, E.C.2 ; 43 Wolseley Road, Crouch End, N.8.

PENFOLD : EDWARD [A. 1895], High Street, Reigate, Surrey ; 4 Park Lane, South Park, Reigate.

And the following Licentiate, who are qualified under Section IV, Clause C (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925 :—

ALLARDYCE : HENRY WILLIAM, Clock House Chambers, Barkington, Essex ; Wilmar Cottage, Lonsdale Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

CUNDALL : FREDERICK GEORGE, 71 Parade, Leamington Spa ; 30 Gaveston Road, Leamington Spa.

FERGUSON : GODFREY W., J.P., Avenue Chambers, Belfast ; Carnamenagh, Belfast.

And the following Licentiate who have passed the Qualifying Examination :—

CRESSEY : CHARLES, 512 West Vine Street, Glendale, California, U.S.A.

PEDDIE : JAMES, 226A George Street, Sydney, N.S.W. ; 139 Raglan Street, Mosman, Sydney, N.S.W.

SHUTE : MONTAGUE ARNOLD, 12 Market Place, Nuneaton ; Rotherwood, Lutterworth Road, Nuneaton.

WILSON : JOHN WILFRED, c/o Messrs. Algar and Co., Ltd., Algar Building, Hong Kong Road, Shanghai, China ; 1 Kelmiscott Gardens, French Concession, Shanghai.

AS ASSOCIATES (8).

BOWEN : WILLIAM ARCHER FORREST [*Special*], Central Chambers, Bolton.

COSH : JAMES AUBREY, B.Arch.(Sydney) [*Final Examination*], Old Sandgate Road, Clayfield, Brisbane, Queensland, Australia.

LOYD : SETON HOWARD [*Passed five years' course at Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice*], 14 Augustus Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

PRANGNELL : CECIL THOMAS [*Final Examination*], Hillside Cottage, Upper Warlingham, Surrey.

RUGG : ERIC [*Passed five years' course at Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice*], Hamlet Court, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex.

THOMSON : LESLIE GRAHAME, F.S.A.(Scot.) [*Passed six years' course at the Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice*], Inglewood, 18 Hermitage Drive, Edinburgh.

WALLIS : DOUGLAS THOMAS [*Passed five years' course at Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice*], 84 Woodbourne Avenue, Streatham, S.W.

WALLNUTT : CHARLES NIGEL [*Special*], 39 Mount St. John Avenue, Epsom, Auckland, New Zealand.

AS HON. ASSOCIATE (1).

BUCKMASTER : MARTIN ARNOLD, A.R.C.A., 17 Coleherne Mansions, S.W.5.

AS HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (4).

BONATZ : PROFESSOR PAUL, am Bismarckturm 45, Stuttgart, Germany.

FISCHER : PROFESSOR THEODOR, Agnes Bernauerstr. 112, Munchen, Germany.

HOFFMANN : LUDWIG, Margaretenstrass 18, Berlin, W.10, Germany.

SCHUMACHER : PROFESSOR FRITZ, City Architect, Hamburg, Germany.

Competitions

LEAGUE OF NATIONS BUILDING AT GENEVA.

The conditions of the competition for the new building at Geneva have been received. The jury consists of M.H.P. Berlage (The Hague), Sir John J. Burnet (London), M. Charles Gato (Madrid), M. Joseph Hoffman (Vienna), M. Victor Horta (Brussels), President ; M. Charles Lemaesquier (Paris), M. Karl Moser (Zurich), M. Attilio Muggia (Bologna), M. Ivar Tengbom (Stockholm). The competition will be open until 25 January 1927. Total cost including the architect's fees should in no case exceed the total sum of 13 million Swiss francs. Copies of the conditions may be obtained from the Secretary R.I.B.A.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MOSQUE OF AMROU, CAIRO, COMPETITION.

Members of the Royal Institute who are considering taking part in the above competition are strongly recommended to consult the Secretary R.I.B.A. before deciding to compete.

SCHEME FOR BUILDING LARGE RESIDENCES, CAIRO.

The Competitions Committee desire to call the attention of Members to the fact that the conditions of the above competition are not in accordance with the Regulations of the R.I.B.A. The Competitions Committee are in negotiation with the promoters in the hope of securing an amendment. In the meantime Members are advised to take no part in the competition.

COMPETITION FOR THE LAYOUT OF HOUSES ON PENY-WAUN SITE FOR THE LLANTARNAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects must not take part in the above competition because the conditions are not in accordance with the published Regulations of the Royal Institute for Architectural Competitions.

MANCHESTER TOWN HALL EXTENSION.

PRELIMINARY COMPETITION.

The Corporation of the City of Manchester invite architects to submit designs in competition for the Town Hall Extension, Municipal Offices, and Public Reference Library proposed to be erected on a site adjoining the Town Hall. Assessors, Mr. T. R. Milburn [F.], Mr. Robert Atkinson [F.] and Mr. Ralph Knott [F.]. Last day for questions 2 October 1926. Final date for submission of designs 8 January 1927. Conditions may be obtained by applying to the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Manchester, and depositing £1 is.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM CIVIC CENTRE.

The Corporation of the City of Birmingham invite those qualified or practising as architects or town planners to submit designs in competition for laying out an area for the purposes of a civic centre. Assessor, Mr. H. V. Lanchester [F.]. First premium £1,000. Last day for questions 31 January 1927. Designs to be sent in not later than 30 June 1927. Conditions, on payment of £1 is., may be obtained on application to the City Engineer and Surveyor, Council House, Birmingham.

Members' Column

PREPARATION OF PERSPECTIVES.

ARCHITECTS (S.W. Counties) undertake the preparation of perspectives. Line perspectives for reproduction a speciality.—Address, Box 1311, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

ASSISTANCE OFFERED.

ASSOCIATE R.I.B.A., experienced, renders occasional assistance to Architects in his own office or elsewhere. Working drawings, details, etc., from sketches, perspectives; competition work a speciality. Remuneration by arrangement.—Apply, Box 8126, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

OFFICE

A.R.I.B.A., wide experience starting practise on own. Wishes to share office, etc., with another architect. Any architect with available space preferably. West End or Westminster.—Reply to Box No. 1512, c/o The Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

Mr. L. Mason Apps [A.].
Mr. Harold W. Chester [A.].
Mr. J. O'Hanlon Hughes [A.].
Mr. Gordon Pringle [A.].

The Secretary announced that by a resolution of the Council the following had ceased to be members of the Royal Institute: *Fellow*.—Harold Bailly.

Associates.—Robert Hunter Cameron, Frank George Geary, Waldo Emerson Guy, George Arthur Langdell, Benjamin Kenny Ollard Mathews.

Licentiate.—Henry Joseph Baigent, James Frederick Caruthers Bell, John Ross Wills.

Mr. G. Drysdale [F.], having read a paper on "The Work of Leonard Stokes," and illustrated it by lantern slides, a discussion ensued, and on the motion of Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, F.S.A. Past-President, seconded by Mr. Adrian Stokes, R.A., a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Drysdale by acclamation, and was briefly responded to.

The proceedings closed at 9.40 p.m.

At a Special General Meeting held on Monday, 13 December 1926, immediately after the Ordinary General Meeting above recorded, and similarly constituted with the exception of the guests, who had been requested to retire, the President announced that the meeting had been summoned for the purpose of confirming the following resolution passed at the Business General Meeting held on 29 November 1926, for the amendment of Bye-law 29:

That Bye-law 29 (c) be amended as follows, and that the necessary steps be taken to obtain the sanction of the Privy Council to such amendment of Bye-law 29 as is required to give effect to this resolution.

29 (c).—Twenty-two representatives of societies in alliance with the Royal Institute within the United Kingdom or the Irish Free State distributed and selected as follows:

(i) Six representatives from the Northern Province of England, which territory shall be deemed to include the Northern Architectural Association, the Manchester Society of Architects, the Liverpool Architectural Society, the York and East Yorkshire Architectural Society, the Leeds and West Yorkshire Architectural Society, and the Sheffield, South Yorkshire and District Society of Architects and Surveyors.

(ii) Five representatives from the Midland Province of England, which territory shall be deemed to include the Birmingham Architectural Association, the Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects, the Northamptonshire Association of Architects, the Nottingham and Derby Architectural Society, and the Norfolk and Norwich Association of Architects.

(iii) Four representatives from the Southern Province of England, which territory shall be deemed to include the Devon and Cornwall Architectural Society, the Wessex Society of Architects, the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association, and the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association.

(iv) Four representatives of Allied Societies in Scotland nominated by the Council of the Incorporation of Architects in Scotland.

(v) One representative of Allied Societies in Wales, nominated by the Council of the South Wales Institute of Architects.

(vi) Two representatives of Allied Societies in Ireland nominated respectively by the Councils of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland and the Ulster Society of Architects.

Every such representative of an Allied Society must be a Fellow of the Royal Institute, and must be either the President of the Society which he represents or, in the event of the President's inability to act, a Member of the Council of such Society nominated by such Council.

The confirming resolution was moved from the chair and passed by a unanimous vote.

The proceedings closed at 9.45 p.m.

Minutes IV

SESSION 1926-1927

At an Extra General Meeting held on Monday, December 6, 1926, at 8 p.m., Sir Banister F. Fletcher, Vice-President, in the Chair. The attendance book was signed by 8 Fellows (including 2 members of the Council), 9 Associates (including 1 member of the Council), 3 Licentiate, and a considerable number of visitors.

Mr. A. H. Smith, C.B., M.A. (Hon. Associate), attending for the first time since his election, was formally admitted by the Chairman.

Mr. A. H. Smith having read a Paper on "The Building Inscriptions of the Acropolis of Athens," and illustrated it by lantern slides, a discussion ensued, and on the motion of the Chairman a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Smith by acclamation and was briefly responded to.

The meeting ended at 9.15 p.m.

Minutes V

At a Special General Meeting held on Monday, 13 December 1926, the Draft Bill for the Registration of Architects was amended and approved by a unanimous and enthusiastic vote (the Minutes will be published in full in the next issue of the JOURNAL).

Minutes VI and VII

At the Fourth General Meeting (Ordinary) of the Session 1926-27, held on Monday, 13 December 1926, Mr. E. Guy Dawber, President, in the chair. The attendance book was signed by 22 Fellows (including 10 members of the Council), 21 Associates (including 2 members of the Council), 2 Licentiate, 1 Retired Fellow, and a large number of visitors.

The Minutes of the Third General Meeting (Business) held on 29 November 1926, having been taken as read, were confirmed and signed by the President.

The Hon. Secretary announced the decease of:

JOHN ARCHIBALD WILSON, transferred to Fellowship, 1925.
FREDERICK HENRY APPLETON HARDCASTLE, F.S.I., elected Associate 1881.

And it was resolved that the regrets of the Institute for their loss be entered on the Minutes and that a message of sympathy and condolence be conveyed to their relatives.

The following members, attending for the first time since their election, were formally admitted by the President:

Mr. Lawton R. Ford [F.].
Mr. Walter Millard [F.].

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